The WEEKLY Post.

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LIVING AND DEAD.

Crape on my neighbor's door,
windows barred from the light;
And I know it is hushed for evermore,
The voice that I heard last night—
Heard as I sat apart,
With my own grief at my heart.

For the night was far, far spent,
The dreary dawn was near,
And no one of the steps that came and went
Was the step I waited to hear:
Waiting, heart-sick, in vain,
I could hear that voice of pain—

Inarticulate cries
And a long-drawn, wailing moan,
That brought the sudden tears to my eyes
For the neighbor all unknown—
The tears that would not flow
For my own unuttered woe.

Only a wall, ah me!
Between two souls distressed—
Two souls in their hour of agony,
And whose was the bitterest
God only knows. For mine,
It was dumb and made no sign.

Crape on my neighbor's door
Tells the end of his pain;
But, as for mine, as it was before,
So it will be again.
The saddest tears we shed
Are not, alas! for the dead.
—Appleton.

GOIN' SOMEWHERE.

A SKETCH BY "M. QUAD."

[Hearth and Home.]

He had been to town meeting, had once voyaged a hundred miles on a steamboat, and had a brother who had made the overland trip to California.

She had been to quiltings, funerals, and a circus or two, and she knew a woman whose sister thought nothing of setting out on a railroad journey where she had to wait fifteen minutes at a juncture and change cars at a depot.

So I found them—a cozy-looking old couple, sitting up very straight in their seat, and trying to act like old railroad travelers. A shadow of anxiety suddenly crossed her face, she became uneasy, and directly she asked:

"Philetus, I act'lly b'leeve we've went and took the wrong train!"

"It can't be, nohow," he replied, seeming a little startled. "Didn't I ask the conductor, and didn't he say we was right?"

"Yaas, he did, but look out of the window and make sure. He might have been lying to us!"

The old man looked out of the window at the flitting fences, the galloping telegraph poles, and the unfamiliar fields, as if expecting to catch sight of some old landmark, and forgetting for a moment that he was a thousand miles from home.

"I guess we're all right, Mary, "he said as he drew in his head.

"Ask somebody—ask that man there!" she whispered.

"This is the train for Chicago, hain't it?" inquired the old man of the passenger in the next seat behind.

"This is the train," replied the man.

"There! didn't I say so?" chuckled the old gent.

"It maybe—it maybe!" she replied dubiously; but if we are carried wrong it won't be my fault. I say that we are wrong, and when we've been led to some pirate's cave and butchered for our money ye'll wish ye had heeded my words."

He looked out of the window again, opened his mouth as if to make some inquiry of a boy sitting on the fence, and then leaned back in his seat and sighed heavily. She shut her teeth together as if saying that she could stand it if he could, and the train sped along for several miles. He finally said:

"Looks like rain over thar in the west. I hope the boys hev got them oats in."

"That makes me think of that umbreller!" she exclaimed, diving her hands among the parcels at their feet.

She hunted around for two or three minutes, growing red in the face, and then straightened up and hoarsely whispered:

"It's gone!"

"W—what?" he gasped.

"That umbreller!"

"No!"

"Gone, hide and hair!" she went on: "that sky-blue umbreller which I have had ever since Martha died!"

He searched around, but it was not to be found.

"Waal, that's queer," he mused, as he straightened up.

"Queer! Not a bit. I've talked to ye and talked to ye, but it does no good. Ye come from a heedless fam'ly, and ye'd forget to put on yer boots 'f I didn't tell ye to."

"None o' the Harrisons was ever in the poor-house!" he replied in a cutting tone.

"Philetus—Philetus H. Harrison!" she continued, laying her hand on his arm, "don't ye dare twit me of that again! I've lived with ye nigh on to forty years, and waited on ye when ye had biles and the toothache and the colic, and when ye fell and broke yer leg, but don't push me to the wall!"

He looked out of the window, feeling that she had the advantage of him, and she wiped her eyes, settled her glasses on her nose, and used up the next fifteen minutes in thinking of the past. Feeling thirsty she reached down among the bundles, searched around, and her face was as pale as death as she straightened back and whispered:

"And that's gone, too!"

"What now?" he asked.

"That bottle with the cold tea in it!"

"It's been stole!" he exclaimed, looking around the car as if expecting to see some one with the bottle to their lips.

"Fust the umbreller—then the bottle!" she gasped.

"I couldn't have left it, could I?"

"Don't ask me! That bottle has been in our family twenty years—ever since mother died, and now it's gone! Land only knows what I'll do for a camfire bottle when we git home—if we ever do."

"I'll buy one."

"Yes, I know ye are always ready to buy, and if it wasn't for me to restrain ye the money'd fly like feathers in the wind."

"Waal, I didn't have to mortgage my farm," giving her a knowing look.

"Twitting again! It isn't enough that ye've lost a good umbreller and a camfire bottle, but ye must twit me o' this and that."

Her nose grew red, and tears came to her eyes, but as he was looking out of the window she said nothing further. Ten or fifteen minutes passed and, growing restless, he called out to a man across the aisle:

"What's the sile around here?"

"Philetus—Philetus H. Harrison! stop yer noise!" she whispered, poking him with her elbow.

"I just asked a question," he replied, resuming his old position.

"What'd yer brother Joab tell ye the last thing afore we left hum?" she asked. "Didn't he say somebody'd swindle ye on the string game, the confidence game, or some other game? Didn't he warn ye agin rascals?"

"I hain't seen no rascals."

"Of course ye hevn't, 'cause yer blind! I know that that man is a villian, and if they don't arrest him for murder afore we leave this train I'll miss my guess! I can read human natur' like a book."

There was another period of silence, broken by her saying:

"I wish I knew that this was the train for Chicago."

"Course it is."

"How do you know?"

"'Cause it is."

"Wall, I know it ain't, but if you are contented to rush along to destruction I shan't say a word. Only when yer throat is being cut don't call out that I didn't warn ye!"

The peanut-boy came along, and the old man reached down for his wallet.

"Philetus, ye shan't squander that money after peanuts!" she exclaimed: using one hand to catch his arm and the other to wave the boy on.

"Didn't I earn it?"

"Yaas, you sold two cows to get money to go on this visit, but it s half gone now, and the land only knows how we'll get home!"

The boy passed on, and the flag of truce was hung out for another brief time. She recommenced hostilities by remarking:

"I wish I hadn't cum."

He looked up, and then out of the window.

"I know what ye want to say," she hissed, "but it's a blessed good thing for ye that I did cum! If ye'd cum alone ye'd have been robbed and murdered and gashed and scalped and sunk in the river afore now!"

"Pooh!"

She nodded.

And in sleep their gray heads touched, and his arm found its way along the back of the seat, and his hand rested on her shoulder.

It was only their way.

MOTHERLESS.

[Albany Sunday Press.]

Three little golden heads at an upper window and a long line of carriages in the street below. Nurse holds baby up, who laughs and claps his little dimpled hands as his eye is caught by the nodding plumes on the hearse, and presently the procession moves down the street, and mother has gone away forever. The men from the undertaker's remove the traces of the funeral; the parlors are in their wonted order, except perhaps the curtains are not looped as gracefully, the furniture is not disposed as tastefully, and the little ornaments and bijouterie are not in their accustomed places. In mother's room there's a chill and a prim air about everything so different from its usual look of cosy comfort. A bright June sunlight is gleaming through the half-opened blinds, but it does not seem to give warmth or cheer. The toys are brought out, but the children soon tire of them. There's something gone—they scarce realize what. By and by baby begins to fret, and nurse gets cross. Poor little darling! mamma's pet! how tenderly she would have soothed him with soft lullabys. And then papa comes home and gathers the little flock around his knee, and tries to tell them something of the beautiful home to which mamma has gone; but they want her sadly here; they cannot think why the Good Father should want her so much more.

"GREAT TREES FROM LITTLE ACORNS."

[Lockport Union.]

A little boy was carrying a bottle of ginger-pop down King street the other day, when suddenly the cork popped out and popped him in the north eye. When he had sufficiently recovered from his astonishment he yelled so vigorously that a small crowd soon collected around him to ascertain the matter. Two carpenters at work on the next block around the corner, in their anxiety to see what the excitement was about, fell out of the second story window on to a peanut stand beneath. Then two women fainted, one of whom suddenly disappeared in an adjacent coal-cellar. Three small boys shouted "fire!" and a man with a long ladder on his shoulder, hearing their cries, turned around suddenly, and after overturning an apple woman amidst the demoralizing ruin of her wares, the end of the ladder demolished a plate-glass window, and finally settled itself on an old gentlemans's worst corn. Then a fat old lady had one eye gouged out by an umbrella, and a Dutchman and Irishman, after excitedly endeavoring to explain to each other the cause of it all, got into a fight and rolled recklessly into the gutter. By this time seven policemen, headed by two engines came upon the scene, and arrested two innocent lookers-on. This had the effect of dispersing the crowd, most of whom to this hour haven't the remotest idea what it was all about anyhow.

* * *

Miss Josie Kellogg is put forward by her friends as the best person in Decatur County for County Superintendent. "And they'll whisper in her ear, something sweet for her to hear, if she'll meet them, darling Josie, at the caucus."—[Burlington Hawkeye.

A YOUNG GIRL.

Oh! gentle grace of early years,
And guilelessness of maidenhood;
What timid charm thy beauty wears,
Ere yet the rose has tinged the bud.

Ere yet the warmth within the heart
Is kindled into light and flame,
Since Love and Love's impassioned art
Are still unknown in all but name.

The dimpled cheek unstained by tears;
The furtive glance, the downcast eye,
Uncertain if it hopes or fears,
It knows not what, half pert, half shy.

The wayward smile which curves the lip,
As yet not ripe for lover's kiss;
The myriad fairy thoughts which slip
Through maiden dreams of future bliss;

The thousand lurking loves which lie
Asleep beneath each silken tress,
Who, when they wake, shall instant fly,
And wound in very wantonness;

The charms which rest as yet concealed
Behind the veil of maidenhood;
The fancies which, but half revealed,
Give color to the pensive mood;

When time is full and years are ripe,
And nature's wonder-work is done,
Shall yield a woman, archetype,
Who must be wooed, but would be won.

THE POWER OF GENTLENESS.

[Phila. Ledger.]

Every one is ready to admit the charm of gentleness. After a fierce encounter with the bluster of the world, its conflicting interests, its clashing opposition, noisy passions and turbulent energy, it is unspeakably refreshing to turn to the man or woman of tranquil mind and unruffled temper, whose soft voice and gentle manner allays the ferment and restores the equilibrium that had been destroyed. The soothing influence of gentleness is gratefully acknowledged, the attractiveness fully appreciated, and the winning and lovely nature apparent to all.

Very few, however, of those who most willingly yield tribute to the charms of gentleness ever think of it as a power. It is so soft, so mild, so utterly opposed to anything like violence or compulsion, that the ideas of strength, persistence or force seem utterly at variance with it. It is not uncommon to attribute weakness and insipidity to one who is habitually gentle in demeanor, and to accord firmness and energy only to active persistence and vehemence of manner. This is a great mistake. Of course, there are plenty of strong characters with rough and stormy bearing, and weak ones with soft and mild deportment; but there is no necessary connection between the two. True gentleness is ever dignified, and is not only consistent with strength of character, but usually results from it. Surely, it takes force of mind and will to bear the troubles of life with calmness, to subdue impatience and murmuring, to conquer tumultuous emotions, to overcome evil passions, to be self-contained,—in a word to cherish a gentle spirit. Some of the strongest natures, with the most excitable temperaments, having the fiercest temptations to conquer, and the sorest afflictions to endure, come, by that very strength, to be the most patient and gentle. If any one succeeds in curbing his inward disposition, he finds it comparatively an easy matter to curb the outward expression, and the gentleness that results from a well governed and well poised character is altogether different from the mildness of a weak and irresolute nature. There is, however, no better proof of a really weak character than a tumultuous or violent demeanor. It betrays a lack of self-control, self-respect and dignity, and a fear that others may discover it. The greatest man will ever be the gentlest, for he needs not to employ forcible and arrogant measures to impress the world with his merits.

The chief power of gentleness, however, lies in its influence over others. It is not only a passive effect but an active agency. There is scarcely a stronger one in the whole human category. There is no idea more common, and yet more mistaken, than that authority must be maintained by sternness and severity. Continually do we find the parent, the teacher, the employer, or the officer, avoiding all gentleness in their behavior to those under them, under the delusion that thus only can they preserve their supremacy and obedience. On the contrary the submission thus gained is only that of the letter, not the spirit. It is unwilling, forced and temporary, whereas the gentle and respectful manner that honors the individual even while commanding him, will ensure a glad acquiescence and a grateful fidelity. If there are any who are specially entitled to gentle treatment it is those we are pleased to call inferiors, either in age, education, station or circumstances. They are peculiarly susceptible to unkindness and indifference; they are in a measure dependent upon us for their happiness, and they naturally look to us for an example to follow in their treatment of others. No thoughtful and generous man or woman will suffer rough, careless and unkind words to pass their lips in such intercourse. Gentle and considerate conduct will induce far more valuable service than any harsh authority can compel, for the one can influence the mainsprings of all actions by awaking love and gratitude, while the other can only obtain a sullen and reluctant performance of compulsory tasks.

The chief superiority of gentleness, as a power in the world, lies in the fact that it affects the heart, and through it the actions, instead of aiming directly at the actions themselves. Gentleness flavors strongly of sympathy, and prepares the one thus treated to receive in good part whatever is offered. Indeed the manner is often more important even than the matter; a favor may make an enemy and a conflict may make a friend, according to the manner in which they are each conducted. Whoever would wield an influence over another will best succeed by a constantly gentle and sympathetic manner, for thus only can he win over his cordial and friendly regard. Gentleness is also an important power in increasing human happiness. If any one doubt this, let him compare the household where it reigns with that to which it is a stranger. In the one will be patience, forbearance, gratitude and love; in the other fretfulness, disputes, jealousies and heart-burnings. Children should be brought up in an atmosphere of gentleness and affection. Their home life is their greatest educator, and its influence will attend them through all subsequent years. If they meet with a uniform and dignified gentleness of deportment at home they will insensibly carry it abroad, and thus through the rising generation may the power as well as the charm of gentleness be most fully and widely developed.

GIGANTIC BIRDS.

The American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York, has secured eight gigantic skeletons of extinct species of birds belonging to the family *Struthionidæ*. Five of them represent as many different species of the genus *Dinornis*, and at least one belongs to the genus *Palapteryx*. They were obtained of Dr. Haart, the Curator of the museum of Christ Church, New Zealand, and were originally procured in a cave near Moa Bone Point, on that island. The bones of this race of colossal birds have been known to the New Zealanders for many generations back, and have been indiscriminately called by them bones of the moa, or big bird. They are found in recent deposits, in the sands of the sea-shore, in swamps, in the soil of forests, in river beds, and in caves. Being of immense size, they have been sought with avidity by the natives, and wrought into various articles for use in hunting, in fishing, and in domestic life, and have thus been nearly exterminated.

The first of these huge bones ever exhibited to a naturalist was shown to Prof. Owen in 1839. It was the bone of a leg, and he immediately assigned the bird to which it belonged to its true place in the system of Nature. All additional facts concerning the species that have been gained by naturalists since have sustained the characters that Prof. Owen ascribed to the bird whose structure and habits he described with a single bone for his guide. Science named the bird *Dinornis* (wonderful bird). A great number of bones of the Dinornis have since been found, and several distinct species have been made out. A series of complete skeletons have also been discovered, including eight species, the duplicates of which are now in the American Museum.

It is supposed that specimens of the Dinornis continued to inhabit New Zealand down to the seventeenth, if not to the eighteenth, century, while some believe that even yet living individuals may be found in the remote wilds of the island. In 1846 the son of Mr. Montell, the distinguished English geologist, spent a considerable time in the interior of New Zealand making extensive explorations in the regions of the moa-beds, in the hope of finding a living bird. He was, however, assured by the natives that the birds had become extinct, although a few generations ago the New Zealanders had fed upon them. The natives declare, from traditions handed down to them, that the birds were stupid, fat, and indolent; that they were incapable of flying, and lived in forests and mountain fastnessess, feeding on a vegetable diet. With this all the inferences deduced from the bones by comparative anatomists perfectly agree.

The bones are in many instances found with considerable animal matter, and even with the periosteum preserved. In some deep excavations made in an ancient cliff on the western shore of New Zealand, near New Plymouth, a quantity of bones of the largest size were recently brought to view. Among them were broken egg-shells and rings of the trachiæ. In some fragments of the shells the lining membrane still remained. Some of the bones that have been found are twice the size of those of the ostrich. The legs of the *dinornis giganteus* are like those of the largest ox, while the spread of the toes is about 18 inches by 16. The bones of all these birds are filled with marrow instead of being hollow, as in birds calculated for flight. The cranium is very small in comparison with the enormous bulk of the body, and is reptile-like in the occipital region. One skeleton in the American Museum is 14 feet in height.

The natives of New Zealand assert that the moas were decked with gaudy plumage, and that the great men among their ancestors were in the habit of wearing the heavy, brilliant plumes of the bird as ornaments for the head. The *Apteryx*, a genus of birds allied to the moas, is still a native of New Zealand. It is about the size of a goose, and is wingless. Its bill is very long and slender, and the bird makes a remarkable use of it in supporting itself when it rests. It is a nocturnal bird, and preys on snails, insects, etc. The natives call it *kivi-kivi*, and prize it highly for its feathers. The specimens of the Apteryx in the Zoological Gardens, London, are fed upon minced mutton and worms, of which each bird consumes about half a pound daily.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LADY FRANKLIN.

[N. Y. Evening Post of Saturday.]

Mr. Philip P. Harris, of this city, received this morning the following telegram from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, dated Liverpool, June 19:

"I am just off in the Bothnia. Lady Franklin is dangerously ill in London, and requests the churches of America to offer prayers for her."

Lady Franklin was the second wife of the great Arctic explorer, his first wife having been Eleanor Anne Porden, who was known as an authoress. The present Lady Franklin was Miss Jane Griffin. She was married in 1828, after the Explorer's return from his great overland expedition to the far north, and seventeen years before he sailed on the voyage from which he never returned. Lady Franklin has become well known throughout the world because of her unremitting efforts to secure tidings of her lost husband. She recently visited this country, where she has many friends.

WATCHING FOR FATHER.

There's a little face at the window
And two dimpled hands on the pane;
And somebody's eyes are fixed upon
The gate at the end of the lane.

The hills have caught the shadow
Which heralds the coming night,
And the lane, with its flowery fringe grows dim
To the watcher's anxious sight.

Where, half way down,
Like a glittering crown,
A fire-fly band have clustered
Round an aster's leaf—
A royal chief—
A driven herd are mustered.

Away behind,
With busy mind,
But a step that is light and free,
And a sun-burnt face
On which the trace
Of a hard day's work you see.

Comes the farmer home from toil,
Driving the cows before him;
And the child-eyes, strained at the window there,
Were the first in the house that saw him.

Ah! would, when the day is done
And I leave my cares behind me,
I could have such a pair of winsome eyes
Searching the night to find me!
—C. H. W., in the Evening Post.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

SUMMER BONNETS.

White chip bonnets are more universally worn for dress occasions than they have been for many years. They are so elaborately trimmed that they compel the purchase of a black or brown chip for general wear, while ladies who get but one hat select a black chip, and have it lightened by white trimmings. The newest white hats are of medium size, with flaring brims and low crowns. The brim is lined with white silk or else black velvet. The trimming is usually creamy white twilled silk combined with black velvet, and a quantity of small white blossoms arranged as a half wreath on the left side under the brim, while the other half of the wreath is on the right side around the crown. The strings are white tulle, very wide and long, tied under the chin; a mask veil of the same tulle is worn. Sometimes a little color is mixed with the white flowers. Small fruits are again used for trimmings, such as red or black cherries, currants or wild berries.

A novelty just introduced is the sea-foam chip bonnet of delicate greenish-white, and this sea-foam color is imported in silks and ribbons for trimming. This shade promises to rival the creamy white so much worn now, and is very effective when mixed with black velvet. Full wreaths of butter-cups are fashionable for trimming bonnets in Paris.

Black lace bonnets, made of real thread net, without dots, are also worn. The net is mounted plainly on the frame, bound and piped with gros grain, and trimmed with white flowers, without any lace drapery. Black chip bonnets are very generally trimmed with fine white blossoms.

Round hats for the country are Leghorn flats, with a slight cord of black velvet under the brim, but no facing, so that they may be light. One side of the brim is turned up and held by a cluster of lilies-of-the-valley and Provence roses, while a long white Mercutio plume sweeps around the crown. Other Leghorn flats have black velvet around the crown, with a short white feather held by a gilt ornament cut in antique filigree.

The Medina hat is a novelty for shade hats. The crown and brim are in one piece, the braid is white and soft, and the trimming is a bow of sailor blue gros grain ribbon on top, with long blue strings tied behind.

French Derby hats of white, gray or black chip, and of split straw, are for dressy morning wear. They are trimmed with velvet of dark shade, and a feather the color of the hat.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Country-houses are furnished throughout with chintz, and the summer-houses of people who come to town in the winter now show some of the best illustrations of the Gothic revival. The chintz and cretonnes most liked have two shades of one color, a quaint old blue or buff for the background almost covered with darker arabesques. The frames of this cottage forniture may be of bamboo or else stained black wood. Other elaborate chintz suits have grave drab or brown grounds nearly covered with flowers and figures of brilliant color; the wood is concealed by the luxuriantly tufted cushions, and the edges are bordered with velvet bands and deeply fringed. Floors of inlaid woods extend throughout the house, and are furnished with Dutch or Turkish rugs.

Dining-rooms and libraries are upholstered with leather, plain or stamped, in bright colors or sombre, either brown, dark green or crimson. The wood is most usually black walnut, though there is a fancy for oak suites. The "trimmings" are bands of black velvet thickly studded with brass nails, and rich fringe. The styles are the solid, substantial-looking Gothic. The useful and substantial-looking side-boards now in fashion are, of all others, the pieces upon which lovers of the mediæval seem to have expended their best designs. They are high, square-cornered and strong, with shelves above for displaying rare porcelain—which is now prized more than silver—and cupboards below for china. Sometimes, though seldom, they have mirror backs, but usually they are of oaken wood, with no moulding that is not in the wood itself, instead of being glued on, and no carving that is not incisive. Very little marble is used about sideboards. The quaintest tiles are their chosen ornaments, and the great rings, keys and hinges are of nickel, or else oxidized silver. The walls of rooms furnished with leather are covered with leather to match, or rather with paper imitating the leather used for upholstery. The curtains are of damask, or of the new linen crash bordered with velvet, and the lambrequins are of leather decorated in the corners to imitate the tiles used in furniture. Rich Indian cashmeres, damasks and raw silks are also used for luxuriantly furnished libraries. Plainer rooms have worsted figured stuffs, as plain reps have gone quite out of fashion.

Among the novelties in upholstery for various rooms, summer chambers, small reception rooms or young gentlemen's rooms, are gray linen damasks bordered with gay embroideries, or else figures in applique cut from scarlet, blue and black cloth. The curtains should match; the wood of the furniture is concealed by the luxuriant cushions. A new fabric made of jute is shown for upholstering smoking rooms and batchelor's apartments. Raw silk of thick heavy quality and very dark colors in Parisian designs is used for billiard rooms.

Marble or parquet floors are seen in large halls. Black walnut is the wood preferred for halls, though some fine houses have mahogany and maple. Hat racks have large square mirrors, with frames ornamented with tiles and set with brackets and pins. The chairs are upholstered with leather, or may be all wood. Umbrella stands have a polished brass tray for holding the dripping umbrella, and one of the inevitable tiles for ornament. Beautiful newel lights for the foot of the staircase are made of what is called rose-gilt, polished, and with nothing false in the metal, and others are ornamented with Chinese porcelain. Great improvements are made in chandeliers, and even gas-fixtures are no longer commonplace. Hall-chandeliers are square lantern-shaped boxes of glass, enclosing a red glove that gives a beautifully shaded light. For rooms are chandeliers of rose-bronze—a mixture of copper—ornamented with glass drops in floriated shapes, while the gas is shaded in half globes that conceal it from below, but give the gas more air than the whole globes, and thus it burns freely.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

QUINCE CULTURE.

Almost every good housekeeper who has a garden wishes there were quinces in it. No fruit seems more desirable in the kitchen, but it is seldom that it is seen there. They are planted in the garden time and again, but seldom seem to do any good. They just live, growing but little, and that little seldom of the vigorous, healthful kind. The whole plant is knotty and scrubby, and though they may flower freely the young fruit drops prematurely, and a bush of a dozen years old will often not give a dozen sound fruit.

Now, some say that the trouble is in the soil, that it is very peculiar and particular in this respect, but we think this is an error. Certainly we have now and then seen quince trees doing well in all sorts of soil and many sorts of situation. It is more than probable that much of the failure comes from injuries by the borer, which saps the strength of the whole tree. The borer enters the stem at or near the ground, and boring into it cuts off a large portion of its supplies. Some trees, like the apple and plum, when attacked by the borer, soon die; but the quince roots out so readily from every part of his bark that, unless very badly attacked, it will manage to live on in a lingering sort of a way for a good many years without any but a practiced eye suspecting what the rea matter is.

But sometimes the quince gets what gardeners call hide-bound. The bark has a hard, scrubby look, and the growth is puny and not at all what we expect to see on a healthy tree, whether this hide-bound condition is the result of some disease, or is a disease in itself, is not clear; but it is removed tolerably well by scraping and washing the stem with soapy water occasionally, and a trimming out of the weaker shoots. This course seems to lead to a vigorous growth, after which the bark seems to expend as naturally as any one can desire.

It is frequently recommended in the newspapers that salt should be given as a manure to the quince, and perhaps in some cases it may do good. The quince does not send its roots far away, but has an immense number in a small compass, and it will therefore require good feeding to a greater extent than those trees which can send their roots long distances in search of food. Salt is a great promoter of moisture, and all these numerous roots will make the earth about them very dry, it may be beneficial in this respect. But any good manure will benefit the quince, and it should have plenty of it.—[Ex.

DO YOU TRAIN YOUR TOMATOES?

Of course no gardener would ever think of trellising an acre of tomatoes but we do not know of any one little thing that pays better in private gardens than that of giving to the tomato vines some kind of a support. It makes but little practical difference what particular support is used, anything that will keep the vines from sprawling out of bounds and looking slovenly, that will keep the plants up, where one can see how to trim out superfluous growth is a great comfort. Besides these advantages, the fruit is less liable to rot, is in sight where malformed specimens can be cut out, and is always clean. Another consideration is the greater ease in "worming" or killing the voracious green caterpillar; indeed, if a trellis of some kind is once used, one will always be used thereafter. Our present object is to remind the reader to have something in readiness. Set the trellis before the plants are put out, and begin to train it early. Just here we would remind those who like to amuse themselves in the garden, that a tomato vine with a good bit of manure at its roots, and trained against a barn, shed or other building, by means of loops of strong cloth and tacks, will make a display that will astonish those who have never seen a tomato thus treated, not only in the quality of the fruit, but in the exceeding beauty of the whole plant.

TENT CATERPILLARS.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Ploughman writes that he has been successful in destroying the tent caterpillars on his apple trees for the past seventeen years, in the following manner: Take one pint of soft soap to two gallons of water, and after dissolving the soap, make a swab on the end of a pole, which after dipping in the suds insert into the nest of caterpillars and twist in a few times, when most of them will be removed, and the others all killed, if touched by the suds.

CABBAGE WORMS.

A correspondent gives the following method of killing off the green cabbage worm: Dissolve one teaspoonful of saltpetre in a common pailful of warm (not hot) water, and sprinkle the cabbages therewith on the appearance of the worms. Two or three applications will suffice for the season. The water, besides, acts like a charm in promoting the growth of the plant.

A FRENCH STORY ABOUT AMERICANS.

[Paris Figaro.]

We have just heard a frightful story, the hero of which is now in Paris. Three months ago a rivalry in love existed between two merchants of New York, Mr. Fergus MacClellan, domiciled at 43 Broad street, and Samuel O'Deary, living at 49 Wall street. Both were paying attention to a young girl whose name we feel bound to suppress. One day, without notifying either of her lovers, she suddenly left New York. Despair united the two enemies, who resolved to set out together in search of the fugitive, and to have an explanation with revolvers when she was found. One started for Europe, the other searched in America. Six weeks ago the former learned that Miss —— was with her father in Calcutta. He loyally advised his rival by telegraph, and proposed to him the following arrangement, which was accepted: They would play a game of checkers by sending the moves by transatlantic cable, the stakes to be the life of one of the players. The game was begun, and lasted nine days. Mr. MacClellan, who remained in America has just lost the game. Day before yesterday a despatch informed Mr. O'Deary that MacClellan had blown his brains out. Mr. O'Deary leaves for Calcutta to-day. It remains to be seen whether the young girl, the stake in this mortal game, will have anything to do with the victor.

VARIETIES.

"Smile Once again" is the title of a new song. "And that's what I like," says a venerable bummer, "al'ays room for one more as the omnibus man says to the fat lady."

A Vision of the Future:—Fond Mamma: "Suppose, Arnold, I should die, and papa married another mamma, what would you do?" Dutiful Son: "Oh! I should go to the wedding."

A lady in Christian county, Ky., was recently stunned by a bolt of lightning, which was afterwards found to have melted the knitting needles which she was holding in her hand.

Big bull fight at Madrid, the other day, for charitable purposes. Three men and several horses killed. "A little more bull," roared the ladies and gentlemen as they reluctantly left the bull pit for home.

Some one suggests that more seats should be placed in the vestibules of churches for the benefit of the young men who come to walk home with the young ladies without wishing to attend divine service themselves.

Grant and Belknap went a fishing the other day at Long Branch, and claim to have pulled up while they were out the biggest kind of a crab. A reporter, however, who accompanied the august fishermen, testifies that to him what they pulled out looked very much like a good-sized gin bottle, such as they use in Sartoris's country.

A french dramatic author was remarkable for selfishness. Calling upon a friend whose opinion he wished to have on a new comedy, he found him in his last moment, but, notwithstanding, proposed to him to hear it read. "Consider," said the dying man, "I have but about an hour to live." "Ah," replied the author, "but this will occupy only half the time."

A storekeeper in Portland, Oregon, has a clerk who is a base-ballist. On Saturday the clerk had an engagement to play in a game, and the boss had business out of the city. The boss called the clerk and asked if he might take the trip. The clerk said he might if he wished; he was going to play ball himself, and he did not like to interfere with his employer's engagements; the affair could be accommodated by closing the store. The boss remained at home that day.

A young lady in Indianapolis sought to impart the hue of health to her cheeks the other evening when dressing for a party, and found the requisite bloom in the coloring matter of some cinnamon candy. During the evening her cheeks became very much swollen, and the poison soon after communicated itself to her eyes. She is now quite blind, and there seems to be little hope that she will ever regain her eyesight.

The method of the Mayor of Princeton, N. J., in dealing with tramps might be advantageously imitated. He has issued a notice requesting the citizens of the place not to give money, food or clothing to the tramps who are continually begging about the town. Arrangements have been made with the Overseer of the Poor to give them a meal, or lodging, if they will work for it; if they refuse to work the Mayor says they do not deserve to be fed. When they apply for help citizens are requested to send them to the Overseer of the Poor.

A female clairvoyant physician died under peculiar circumstances at Greenfield, Mass, last Thursday. While attending a lady who was sick with diptheria, she scratched her finger with a pin in arranging bandages on the neck of her patient. From this trivial accident, apparently, she became inoculated with the poison of the disease. Her hand, arm and body became successively affected, having the appearance of being blistered, and so seriously as soon to end in death, although her throat showed no symptoms of diptheria.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 26, 1875.

It seems that Sherman's book is still stirring up the army officers and is calling forth all sorts of uncomplimentary remarks.

The Commercial does not like the Ohio Democratic platform. We were afraid from the first that it would not take kindly to it.

Grant strikes from the left shoulder, and will permit no man to steal his brother-in-law's dog, white or black, and Grant is right.

And now Judge Kelley will certainly be read finally out of the Radical party. He is charged with contributing frequently to Col. McClure's paper. However, we do not discover much "pig iron" in that vivacious sheet.

We are much obliged to our friend of the Mt. Vernon Banner, of Ohio, for his notice of the recent libel suit. Every word he says is true, but as we have refrained thus far from comment, we shall not violate the rule by saying more, than, thanks.

The prohibitionists of Pennsylvania at their recent Convention in Harrisburg declared for independent political action, and nominated Dr. Robert Audley Brown, of Lawrence county, for Governor, and Elijah F. Pennypacker of Chester for State Treasurer.

Gov. Allen, as every one expected was yesterday unanimously renominated at Columbus. With all the Radical attempts to create false issues, it is conceded by all well-informed politicians that he will carry the State by from 20,000 to 25,000, on the second Tuesday of October.

The course of the Times in Philadelphia in taking the various Ring in detail, should be commended by all decent people, who profess great concern about the mal-administration of municipal affairs. It is all very well to generalize about corruption, and deliver fine sermons about investigating committees, but these tactics would never have broken up the Tweed ring of New York. Specific charges had to be made and met; it was a hand to hand fight with individuals who laughed at random, firing at long range.

It strikes us that the New York World is taking too much interest in Pennsylvania politics. It tried its hand on Ohio and Indiana, and both these States refused to listen to the pundit. The World should prepend this fact. We believe in standing shoulder to shoulder, but this don't mean that the laborer shall be kicked in the stomach by the bondholder. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are going to open their mouths at Erie and the World won't need an ear trumpet. As to the World's reflection upon us and The Post's connection with "the Treasury Ring," we handed it to our office boy, and he is in convulsions over the hugeness of the joke. O, World, oh cruel World!

President Grant has appeared in a new *role*—that of the pugilist, and has acquitted himself handsomely. Shortly before his departure for Long Branch, a colored person who was in search of "vagrom" and unmuzzled dogs snapped up one belonging to brother-in-law Sharpe, and the President interfered to rescue the canine. The colored person did not seem to know his Excellency and seizing the Presidential shoulder bade its owner to mind his own business. Without more ado, the President let fly and brought the purveyor of canines to grass. What the result would have been it is hard to tell, had not brother-in-law Sharpe interfered and told the American citizen of African descent that he was in a row with the President of the United States. We rather commend the President for this prompt exhibition of the admiration he has for fine "purps." If he had never done anything worse than lick a colored person who was purloining his brother-in-law's dog, almost everybody could admire him.

The earthquake shock that was felt in western Ohio and eastern Indiana on Friday, seems to have been quite serious in some localities, cracking the walls of houses, knocking down chimneys and deranging things generally. Such phenomena are rare, so far inland and at great distances from volcanic mountains. Some twenty years ago an earthquake in Missouri and Illinois sunk a large amount of land and changed the bed of the Mississippi river for many miles. It is clear that some great subterranean force is at work in the Mississippi Valley, and a range of mountains across the present prairie regions is among the future possibilities.

OBITUARY.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. John M'Devitt, of Oakland, whose unexpected death occurred about one o'clock Saturday morning. Although he has been ill for several months and confined to his room, his friends confidently expected his ultimate recovery, as he has been able to be about, and was in the city a few days ago. He has been largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, and connected with Banking and Insurance interests, to which he devoted great energy and perseverance. He leaves a wife and four children, who have the sympathy of the community.

CONSPICUOUS ABSENCE.

Yesterday witnessed what might be properly termed the initial event of the Centennial era upon which the nation is about to enter. We refer to the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill. The event was celebrated with *eclat* by the people of Boston and New England, while representative bodies, both civil and military, and distinguished citizens from various other portions of the country, notably from the Southern States, were present and took part. But what must seem strange to most people in this country, was the conspicuous absence of every representative of the government, whose corner stone may be said to have been laid at Bunker's Hill a hundred years ago, and cemented by the blood of the martyrs who there laid down their lives as an offering to Liberty.

Neither President Grant nor a single member of his Cabinet were present, though each of them was personally invited and tendered the hospitalities of the city of Boston. The absence of every member of the Executive branch of the government is strikingly significant. Yesterday's celebration was in every respect a national affair. It commemorated the first great national event in our history, in fact changed the current of events that shaped the present and built up a great nation upon the American continent.

Suppose the battle of Bunker's Hill had never been fought? What might or what would have been the condition of things to-day? Who will say that the bustling cities that now dot the continent would have been aught else than unbroken wildernesses on the 18th of July, 1875? Who will say that there would have been 45,000,000 freemen, or a single freeman to-day between the two seaboards? It is far more likely that we would have still been the vassals of the successor of George III. instead of the sovereigns of the land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations.

It is when we take this view of the case, that the absence of the President and his Cabinet becomes most glaringly, not to say scandalously conspicuous. If the recognized heads of the government coldly refuse to pay honor and reverence to a natal day upon the spot made sacred forever by the blood of the proto-martyrs of Freedom, does it not begin to look as though patriotism had departed from the high places in the land, and exists only, if it exists at all, in the broad bosom of the people?

President Grant and the members of his Cabinet cannot plead that the exigencies of the public service kept them out of the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument yesterday. That excuse was even too shallow to be made. Had it been uttered it would only have called forth the derision of the people. When the the tread of the citizen soldiery and the booming of the guns were heard yesterday in the environs of Boston, where was Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States?

Was he in the Executive Chamber deep in the cares of State, his brow corrugated with puzzling questions of statesmanship?

Was some impending danger—some foreign foe—threatening the peace and perpetuity of the nation?

Were there any internal broils that required his presence, and the sleepless vigilance of his eagle (?) eye elsewhere?

Nay, verily!

At the very hour, at the very moment when the assembled thousands uncovered their heads in reverence at "the spot where Warren fell," he reclined at his ease, smoked his cigars, drank his cooling beverages and inhaled the delightful sea breezes at Long Branch, thinking perhaps of everything else but Bunker's Hill.

And this is our second Washington! What a fall in grandeur, in patriotism, in dignity within a century, if it is indeed true that the silent smoker at Long Branch wears the mantle of the hero of the Revolution! To compare the man who would not honor Bunker's Hill with his presence, because of the mid-June sunshine, with the man who shared the privations of Valley Forge with his little band of half-clad patriots! Shame upon the hand that would blacken the hero to brighten the pigmy!

And where were the members of Grant's Cabinet yesterday, that they could not pay honor at the nation's earliest shrine, hallowed by a full century of glorious and patriotic memories? Were they so deeply engrossed in their trying ministerial duties that they could not spare a single day from the heated sands of the nation's capital?

To the nation's shame be it said not one was within a day's journey of the capital. Their departments were either closed or in the hands of clerks. All of them were away, on pleasure trips, or searching for Presidential honors.

We can only characterize this action of the President and his ministers, as shameless and unpatriotic in the last extreme. Of course, none of them were legally required to attend yesterday's celebration; but the slightest spark of genuine patriotism would have inpelled them to it. They have simply disgraced the government, but fortunately the nation—the people—are too exalted in their sovereignty and their patriotism to be disgraced by the dereliction of their unworthy servants.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The Ohio Democrats are in the field with an unusually strong ticket with Gov. Allen at its head, whose renomination has all along been a foregone conclusion. The nomination of Gen. Samuel F. Cary, the life-long advocate of the laboring man, cannot fail to add strength to a ticket that is naturally strong. The remainder of the ticket is distributed among the various portions of the State, and is composed of men of the highest standing, and who are known throughout the State. Taken altogether it would have been hard for the Convention to have selected a better ticket.

As to the platform it has the merit of being clear in its expressions and bold and aggressive in its language, speaking clearly upon the issues that are carefully evaded in the Radical platform of the State. It starts out by reaffirming the adherence, by the Democracy, to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the fathers of the Republic. This, in fact, is the foundation upon which the Democratic party stands. It believes now as it has always believed, that the government as founded by the fathers of the Republic, was the best form of government ever instituted among men, and that to change its character was a crime against the people. At the same time the party has never opposed the enlargements of the original plan, required by the growth of the country and the changed condition of the times. Against the subversion of the original principles of the government, which has repeatedly been attempted, first by Federalism and latterly by Radicalism, the Democracy have always warred and will still continue to war.

The second resolution, we are very much afraid, will shock the nerves of our venerable contemporary of the Gazette, since it is in opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or to the people. On divers occasions this sentiment has shocked our contemporary, and it is in vain that we have assured him that it is of respectable origin, and is, in reality, a portion of the Constitution of the United States. But he evidently refuses to consult that instrument, and conjures up the fearful ghost of secession whenever he hears the sentiment uttered.

To those timid souls, however, who have been predicting the overthrow of individual rights with the accession of the Democracy to power, the third resolution ought to be comforting, since it demands the protection, by government, of the rights of all citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude. This resolution was hardly necessary, in view of the fact that the Democracy believe in maintaining the Constitution and that instrument secure all men their rights. It was well enough to adopt it, however, in view of the shameless violation of the rights of the colored people in the Freedman's Bank and kindred swindles, under the very eye, if not with the connivance of the "government."

The limitation of the Presidency to a single term with a salary of $25,000 is a very good idea. Retrenchment and reform in every department of the government—Federal, State and Local, is essentially the doctrine of Democracy, as is also opposition to subsidies and the giving away of public lands to giant monopolies.

Opposition to a financial system that seeks to force specie payments at the sacrifice of all the commercial interests of the country; favoring a policy that will make greenbacks equal to gold, and calling for free banking, are certainly worthy the support of all independent men, not only in Ohio, but in every State in the Union.

One resolution, the thirteenth in the series we shall copy entire, as follows:

> We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayer, without division among or control by any sect directly or indirectly of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

While this is clearly and unequivocally the sentiments of the Democracy everywhere in the Union, the passage of the resolution was unnecessary. It would be just as necessary to resolve in favor of the Constitution; of well regulated seasons, and good crops. The people are no nearer a unit on the latter than on the former. We understand precisely why the Ohio Democracy passed the resolution. It was to explode a false issue that the Radicals had attempted to force into the canvass in that State, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic party organized and built up the free schools in Ohio, and by a constitutional provision forever prohibited the division of the school funds. No one but a few crazy fanatics, who do not belong to the Democratic party propose a union of church and State, and no party has greater reason to oppose such a union than the Democracy for they emphatically constitute the party of the people, and the people—the masses—alone would be the sufferers from such a union.

What could be a more just arraignment of the Radical leaders than that of the Columbus Convention, when it truthfully indicts them for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation, for the continued system of tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, for the squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government? With their ticket and their platform, the Ohio Democracy should, and will largely increase their 17,000 majority of last year.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Pittsburgh, perhaps more than any one city, is interested in the successful radical improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river; especially of the upper Ohio; and the merchants and business men generally of our city should feel that they have really a personal interest in this matter, and should render all the aid they can now and in the future in procuring the adoption of the best plans and the very best practical means of carrying them out. Good plans may be selected, and yet fail for the want of adequate or appropriate means of putting them into operation; and inferior plans, even if they should be well executed, are not what we should expect or what we are entitled to have.

An entering wedge for something practical we have in an appropriation made by Congress for the first experimental dam and lock, as mentioned some time since, and we regard it as important, nay as vital to the future success of any permanent improvement, that there should be no material failure in the present undertaking. We endeavored to state some of the difficulties which might possibly be encountered in the construction and working of the first dam and the first lock, and which would continue until the second dam and the second lock should be built, which would then measurably relieve the first dam and lock; but if the same principle should be adopted in the location of the second dam and the second lock, similar trouble and similar extra cost would occur there.

None of our remarks, although we made reference to the height of the lifts from pool to pool, had any particular bearing upon the depth of navigation to be maintained; though heretofore, we have understood, that six feet was what was considered advisable some years ago. If it should be increased to seven feet, or even more, that would not add to the lift from pool to pool. It is an independent thing. It will, however, as a matter of course, increase the actual height of the dams above the river bed, and of the lock walls, which must correspond with the lift and depth of water.

The height of the proposed first pool at Pittsburgh being once determined, and the depth of navigation fixed—whether at six feet or seven feet or at a greater depth, should determine approximately where the second dam should be located. Assuming that this depth of navigation should be seven feet, then the height of the dam above low water of the natural river would be approximately thirteen feet, or equal to the lift and the depth of navigation; and the first dam should be located at such point down the Ohio as will secure seven feet (or more) of water in every part of the first pool. If it be located below that point, it must be increased in height by the additional fall that may be in the river, and if it be located above that point, the dam may be reduced in height by the saving in so much of the fall of the river; but if it be located very much higher up stream than the natural point above mentioned, it may involve some excavation in the river, below the lock.

In the location of dams and locks for ordinary slack water navigation, that is one of the questions which sometimes, comes up; namely, whether the location shall be so made as to require some excavation below the lock or otherwise. The engineer, viewing the subject in all its bearings, can only determine such questions by a thorough examination, at each locality. If it be found on the whole advantageous to so locate the first dam and lock that at extreme low water of the Ohio, no excavation shall be needed below the first lock, so much the better. In fact, it is very desirable that it should be so in this instance, in order that fleets of coal barges, or steamers of deep draught, should have ample harbor depth just below the lock, not merely in a narrow channel corresponding to the width of the lock but over a broad space. Of course immediately above the lock, there is always a super abundance of depth in the pool; the pool gradually shallowing to to the normal depth at the foot of the next dam above.

A point on the river where the natural low water line is just seven feet below the proposed level of the Pittsburgh pool, would serve to test practically the principle of the movable dam, with a height of dam only seven feet above low water; but, considered in connection with a full series of dams, it might not be the proper location; because when the next dam below should be built, raising the water at the first dam seven feet, the lift at the first lock and dam would be all taken away by the back-water of the second dam.

If the first dam should be located in a pool of not less than seven feet depth, then, even in low water, there would be a seven-foot navigation between that pool and the Pittsburgh pool; and craft could be locked through at all times; but if located on a ripple, or at a shallow place then in low water the lock would be useless, till the second dam should be erected.

In view of the fact that the movable dam on the large scale required on the Ohio river is an experiment, it might be well to consider whether it is not advisable to test it at the least practicable risk and expense, by building it near the city, and by deferring the construction of the lock one season later. A coffer dam could be put in at the head of the proposed lock site, and the movable dam could be built and tested, with a lift of six feet at comparatively small cost. These suggestions are made for the consideration of those who take an interest in securing for Pittsburgh the best and most advantageous system for us, and for the whole commerce of the river.

SATURDAY'S FIRE.

The destructive fire of Saturday, which is given in detail in our local columns, entirely swept away the magnificent hardware and gun stores of Messrs. James Bown & Son, fronting on Wood street opposite The Post building as well as his immense six story manufactory in the rear on Virgin alley.

Mr. Bown seems to be peculiarly unfortunate. In 1869 he was burned out, but immediately started into work again. Just when he became prosperous, in his open-hearted nature he reached out to help all his friends, and when the crash came in 1873, Mr. Bown's broad shoulders were never absent when any friend's hand wanted to rest thereon. Of course the result might have been foreseen. Mr. Bown became responsible for all his endorsements, and just as he was being relieved from this incubus, came this fire that swept his magnificent stores and factory out of existence. While the engines were yet playing upon his burning buildings he went and bought out the temporary lease of a Church Festival, at 127 Wood street, and opened a new store temporarily, until he rebuilds, the particulars of which are set forth in our local columns. Such an energetic man as Mr. Bown cannot be kept under.

MINOR NOTES.

The latest "corner" is in canary seed. The price has gone up from $3 to $16 per bushel, and the next crop is said to be already sold.

The elections are still distant enough to account for the prevalent languor in politics. Kentucky, with its invariable Democratic victory, comes Aug. 2; California in September; Maine, Sept. 13; Ohio and Iowa, Oct. 12.

A citizen of Portland, Maine, has a valuable relic in the shape of a ring once worn by the wife of President Madison. It is of very heavy gold, with a blood-stone, under which is a little braid of hair from the heads of Washington and Jackson.

The African was lifted up from the depths of darkness and heathenism by the white man's strength, and when the white man's hand ceases to lead him and the white man's mind to enlighten him he will fall as low as ever.—New Orleans Bulletin (banditti organ.)

Colonel Ward H. Lamon, who will be recalled as the friend and law-partner of President Lincoln, and who is now a resident of Martinsburg, W. Va., is coming into prominence as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of that State. He voted for Greeley in 1872.

Has it occurred to the Prohibitionists that Henry Wilson for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President would make them a strong ticket for 1876? Both are cold-water men, and believe in putting whisky and things under the ban of the law.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind).

Brooklyn Argus: Senator Morton stretches out his arm over the late rebellious South and says to her people, "God bless you." If this glorious magnanimity is to be attributed to the pangs of gout, let us still further borrow from our English ancestors and adopt gout as a national malady.

Despair settles upon the Southern outrage shrieker and the bloody-shirt shaker. As they hear the cheers which Boston gives so heartily to its Southern visitors, they feel like exclaiming, with the toy baloon merchant who felt the string which held his property slip from his hand and saw the whole concern sailing serenely toward the clouds: "Py tam, dere goes my pizness!"—N. Y. Tribune.

According to the Cleveland Plaindealer the Ohio Republicans are forming a "secret political organization," known as the "Order of '76, with grips," &c., "after the manner of the Know-Nothings of 1854." The oath of admission, the same paper states, provides that the applicant "shall not vote for any foreigner or Roman Catholic for office." Several lodges are said to have been formed in Cleveland.

An individual, representing the National Republican Central Committee, called upon the employees of the Interior Department on Wednesday with a demand for a political assessment of one per cent., and refused to take a less contribution for political purposes. The Assistant Secretary and heads of Bureaus signed the paper, and under this admonition the clerks generally came down with the stamps or an order on the pay-clerk.

The Cabinet at Washington grows small by degrees and beautifully less. One by one its members have abandoned their posts for seaside and other resorts, or to go on pleasure trips, until a solitary Secretary is left, like the last rose of summer, "blooming alone." To state the fact more plainly, of all the Cabinet ministers who are paid good round salaries for doing public duties, but one is now in Washington. The "exemplary President" and "judicious statesman," Grant, having set the example, his Secretaries are quick to follow suit and shake the dust of the National Capital from their feet.

Under the provisions of a new regulation by the Treasury Department each passenger arriving at the United States from foreign ports will be required to make a sworn statement of the number of his packages containing baggage; whether there is in such baggage any wearing apparel that has not been in use, and whether any articles are intended for the use of any other person. Also, whether it contains any piece goods, laces, jewelry or other like effects, and whether any dutiable articles are concealed upon the person. Any misrepresentation of facts will subject the baggage to forfeiture. Blanks containing the declaration, together with questions to which sworn answers must be made, have been forwarded to the various ports of entry.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

ADDITIONAL OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Titusville Courier.]

This verdict, it is said, surprises everybody, even the prosecuting party. From what we have read of the evidence, and we followed it through with considerable care, it is our opinion that the verdict is outrageous, and that on a new trial, for which the defence have moved, it will be reversed. The case may have had, so far, only a local interest, but in view of the fact that it is possible that such a verdict can be got from a jury in any portion of this country, it now becomes one of interest to every newspaper in the land, and in fact to every friend of the freedom of the press. * * * * The Post has always been a fair, high-toned paper, conducted with dignity and ability. If it were a piratical sheet, preying upon the characters of public men, there might be reason to consider such a verdict as not far from just and right. But on the contrary it is one of the leading newspapers in the State, and its columns never contain articles of a scurrilous or an indecent nature. It is fair in its discussions with other papers and its criticisms upon men and measures are always free from personal abuse. * * * * For long years The Post has been battling for the Democratic cause in that Gibralter of Radicalism—Allegheny county—and to be fired upon in the heat of the battle by one whom the party had trusted, called forth harsh language. We are glad to notice that the Pittsburgh papers, such as the Leader, the Chronicle, the Dispatch and the Gazette take exceptions to the verdict.

[Somerset (Pa.) Democrat.]

We cannot but regard this verdict as excessive in the extreme, an outrage upon justice, and calculated to work incalculable mischief to the freedom of the press. The counsel of defendants have filled a motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment, which we hope may be granted by the Court, and the matter arranged on principles of "equal and exact justice."

[Mansfield (O.) Herald.]

The verdict is denounced by all the other city papers, without regard to party, as excessive and outrageous, and out of all reason to the damage that could possibly have been inflicted on Moore's character. Application has been made for a new trial. The libel law of Pennsylvania is simply infamous, and we know no State in the Union that muzzles its press in the way it does. A few such unjust verdicts as this in the case of The Post, will probably cause the newspapers of that State to make a combined effort to have the law so modified that a paper would have at least half a chance to do its duty to the public without rendering itself liable to outrageous verdicts of damages.

[Genius of Liberty, Fayette Co.]

The verdict of $10,000 damages in the case of W. D. Moore against J. P. Barr, of The Pittsburgh Post, for libel, is outside of all conscience, and will no doubt be set aside as excessive.

[From the Reading Daily Eagle.]

LIBEL.

The Pittsburgh Post has been found guilty of libeling a Mr. Moore of that city, and the jury assessed the damages at $10,000. In looking over the testimony and considering all the circumstances in the case, one cent damages would probably have compensated Mr. Moore, but the fact of a verdict for $10,000 seems to have surprised the Court and every one else knowing anything of the case. Newspapers in Pennsylvania will soon learn that the black letter libel law now upon our statute books in this State is a disgrace to modern civilization, and it is to the interest of the press throughout the State to make common cause and have it repealed. A law which was enacted, before telegraphing, railroads and lightning presses were known, and passed to punish written and not printed libels hardly suits the advancement of to-day. The next Legislature should be appealed to and a more liberal libel law towards newspapers enacted.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

NOT WARRANTED EITHER BY LAW OR FACTS.

It must be a gratifying fact to the publishers of The Pittsburgh Post that the jury verdict in the late libel case, assessing damages for the plaintiff to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is condemned as vindictive and excessive with one voice by all of its competitors in business and politics in the city of Pittsburgh. The verdict was not warranted either by the law or the facts of the case and will doubtless be set aside by the court.

[Clarion Jacksonian.]

"AMAZED."

The Court and the spectators were amazed beyond expression when the verdict was read. The press, without an exception that we know of, condemn it as unjust, outrageous and without a parallel. Men of all parties speak in condemnation of this decision. No doubt a new trial will be granted and another jury will render a verdict, if not of acquittal, of a nominal sum sufficient to indicate grounds of complaint and nothing more.

[From the Erie Observer.]

AN INFAMOUS VERDICT.

During the heated political campaign a year ago last fall the plaintiff was the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Allegheny. One of the candidates was a man plaintiff did not like, and without consulting the balance of the Commitee, we believe, he issued on the eve of the election a card expressing distrust of, and advising the people to vote against that candidate. The Pittsburgh Post, as the organ of the party, and as in duty bound, denounced this act of the Chairman as unwarranted and without authority, and in addition pretty broadly hinted that plaintiff was in the pay of the Republican party. The Post's language might have been, and probably was, libellous, strictly construing the somewhat mysterious law of libel, but was in part justified by the circumstances. Smarting under this castigation, he took his grievance into Court, and prosecuted The Post for libel. The trial took place last week, and resulted on Saturday in a verdict against the defendant for $10,000 damages. Such a verdict under the circumstances is simply infamous. It is a direct premium for every person who can procure himself assailed in the newspapers to appeal to a jury for damages. If the object of the prosecutor was to vindicate his character from the aspersions The Post, it could have been as effectually vindicated by a verdict of $500 as by one of $10,000. The proprietors of The Post have appealed for a new trial, which it is to be hoped the Court will speedily grant, and thus show that vindictive damages for a real or fancied wrong cannot be collected in a Court of justice.

[From the Sentinel, Kittanning, Armstrong County.

AN INSANE VERDICT.

In the suit brought against the proprietors of the Pittsburgh Post for libel, the verdict in our estimation was a most infamous one considering the evidence and the facts. A jury that would render such a verdict ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum—or hung for either malice or stupidity. For no man of sense, let alone honesty, would render such an insane verdict. Whilst we have the most supreme contempt for an editor who would libel a private citizen, and would hold him to the strictest accountability, the law would allow; yet when a jury will so far forget themselves as to find "vindictive" damages for libel in favor of a man holding a public position, and, particularly when that libel was simply the result of that protection which all honest or political organs are wont to give to the regular nominees of their party, must have been a vindictive jury. We have no hesitation in saying that the verdict was against the law, the facts, the evidence, common sense and common decency; and will risk our professional reputation upon the position taken.

[Tyrone Democrat.]

In the libel suit against the Pittsburgh Post, the able organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania, the jury on Saturday rendered a verdict of $10,000 damages. We doubt not the plaintiff merited all the censure he received. Had he performed the duties of his trust in a faithful manner The Post would have been the last to cast censure. The entire press of that county denounce the verdict as outrageously excessive and vindictive, and call upon the court to set it aside.

[St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette.]

The Pittsburgh papers and public opinion pronounce the verdict an outrageous one. Even if The Post did perpetrate a libel, the verdict is an excessive one. An effort is being made for a new trial.

[Beaver (Pa.) Democrat.]

A verdict of the kind was unlooked for and is severely condemned by the press and the general public. An application has been made for a new trial, which if not granted the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

[Butler (Pa.) Herald.]

It may be possible that the article in The Post against Mr. Moore was libellous in its character, but it must have been most outrageous in every line and syllable to justify a verdict out of all reason. A new trial should be granted.

IN FAVOR OF THE THIRD TERM.

[St. Francisville (La.) Ledger.]

The Ledger will be in favor of a third term and the re-election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency as the only salvation of the Republican party and to perpetuate the peace and prosperity of the Republic.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Detroit, June 19.—A disastrous fire occurred in Grand Rapids, Mich., this afternoon, involving a loss of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, wiping out the entire business portion of west Bridge street, besides many other buildings.

The fire originated in a paint shop. A heavy gale was blowing at the time and before any attempt could be made to check the flames they had made great headway. Owing to the fact that the entire fire department had been called out in the extreme southern portion of the city, before the engines arrived one whole block had been burned to the ground. The flames swept eastward, consuming the houses of Messrs. Turner, Martins and Hibbard, besides many small buildings. The Star mills and Bridge street bridge were only saved by the strenuous efforts of the fire department.

About sixty buildings were burned, principally two story structures, the lower stories of which for business purposes and the upper occupied by families. The progress of the flames was so rapid that they had barely time to escape with their lives, saving nothing. The names of the business firms who suffer are Lewis Morton, Screiner Bros., D. & G. Arnett, Keem & Scott, druggists; A. J. Rose, Parmenter & Thurman. It is impossible to give a correct list of losses and insurance to-night. Insurance is estimated at $50,000 or $60,000.

ST. LOUIS.

An Invitation Extended to the Next Democratic National Convention to Meet in St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 20.—The Democratic Central Committee adopted a resolution yesterday inviting, in behalf of the Democracy of this city and State, the National Democratic Convention of 1876 to assemble in this city, and pledged themselves to make ample preparations for the reception and accommodation of all who come to it. The place proposed for holding the Convention will be the hall of the new Chamber of Commerce building which will be two hundred and thirty-five feet long by one hundred feet wide and seventy feet high with galleries all around and a hall, and a capacity for seating seventeen thousand people.

IRELAND.

THE RIFLE TEAM.

Dublin, June 18.—Major Leech has published the All Ireland challenge shield for competition by the riflemen. The Americans will compete, as they have been made honorary members of the shooting club. No matter which of the teams wins the shield, it must be shot for next year at Philadelphia. This shield is competed for annually in Ireland by clubs affiliated with the Irish Rifle Association, four members of each club competing, two of whom must be eligible to shoot in the Irish eight.

A special performance was given to-night in honor of of the American team at Gaity theatre. Great crowds filled the streets and cheered the guests. The Lord Mayor and his family and many of the most prominent people of Dublin were present.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Midnight—A fire broke out to-night in the Excise bond stores, which contained 1,800 puncheons of whisky. There was a series of tremendous explosions and the flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. The burning liquor flowed into the streets and ignited the whole neighborhood. From fifteen to twenty buildings in Ardee, Mill and Chamber streets are in flames. Vast crowds surround the burning district. The mob rolled several barrels of whisky out of the stores and are helping themselves to the contents. The police are mustering in force and troops have been ordered out to preserve order.

Later—At one o'clock this morning the fire is unabated. The destruction is very great and the loss is estimated at $500,000.

THE FLAMES BURNING FIERCELY.

2 A. M.—At this hour the fire is burning as fiercely as ever. Liquor carries the flames in every direction. Water is of no avail for it only causes the burning liquor to spread. The Fire Brigade tore up the pavements and attempted to smother the fire in the streets with sand, but they have only succeeded in isolating it. The crowds are collecting whisky in pails, dippers and hats.

On Sunday afternoon last, the center pier of the Aqueduct which carries the water of the Ohio Canal, over the Walhonding river, in the vicinity of Roscoe, gave way, which broke and lowered the central portion of the aqueduct so that all the water on its level was emptied into the Walhonding.

"SHE WHO ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD."

Dear woman, in the dream of life,
Adorned with every winning art;
As mother, daughter, sister, wife,
She melts the soul, she charms the heart.
Without her, what were lordly man?
A rainless cloud—a fruitless tree—
A world without a sun—a plan
That ever incomplete must be,
Her fostring care, devotion, love,
Seem inspirations from above.

In childhood's hour, beside her chair,
She calls the fragile form;
She clasps her tiny hand in prayer,
Safe sheltered from the storm.
Yet man, ungrateful man, the dart
Of falsehood hurls with skill;
And when he's won a woman's heart
He seeks its love to kill.
Her lot is to be tried; though pure,
To sigh, to suffer and endure.

Oh, mothers of a race unborn,
'Tis yours to speak those grand decrees
That herald in the promised morn,
The waiting world's Hesperides.
Ye are the moulds of heralds strong
Who guard and glorify our lives;
The seas in song shall roll along
Beneath the splendor of your smiles.
The beautiful and good shall reign,
The sinless Eden bloom again.

UNDER NO KING.

WASHINGTON'S REJECTION OF A CROWN —A PROPOSED CENTENNIAL.

Every American, says a writer in the New York World, remembers Washington's rejection of a crown, at Newburg, in 1782, but in these days of centenary recollections, it may not be amiss to recall attention to the circumstances. There was general dissatisfaction among the officers and soldiers of the Continental army with the lukewarmness of Congress in providing payment for their services. Its treatment of the men who did the fighting stirred up the bitterest animosity, and the "ingratitude of republics" became a by-word. This feeling was fostered until at last it was believed that the army was ripe for revolt, and needed only a leader to disperse the Continental Congress and set up a government which would do it justice. Among the officers stationed at Newburg at that time was Colonel Nicola, "an experienced officer and a gentleman possessed of much weight of character." He enjoyed the confidence of Washington in a remarkable degree, and he was usually the medium chosen by his brother officers to communicate to Washington their wishes and fear. In May, 1782, after a general conference of a large majority of all the officers, including all of the highest grades, Colonel Nicola addressed Washington a letter which, after some general remarks on the deplorable condition of the army, and the little hope they could have of being properly rewarded by Congress, entered into a political disquisition on the different forms of government, and declared that Republics are, of all others, the least susceptible of stability and the least capable of securing the rights, freedom and power of individuals. He therefore inferred that America could never become prosperous under such a form of government, and the English Government was nearer perfection than any other. He then proceeded to express his opinion that such a government would be the choice of the people after due consideration, and added:

In this case it will, I believe, be uncontroverted, that the same abilities which have led us through difficulties apparently insurmountable by human power to victory and glory—those qualities that have merited and obtained the universal esteem and veneration of an army—would be most likely to conduct and direct us in the smoother paths of peace. Some people have so connected the idea of tyrannny and monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them. It may, therefore, be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose, some title apparently more noderate; but if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of King, which I conceive would be attended with some national advantage.

Colonel Nicola was answered in due course, the following being a copy of the document.

Sir: With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment. I have read with attention (!) the sentiments you have submitted for my persual. Be assured, sir, no occurence in the course of this war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischief that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not find a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, in justice to my own feelings, I must add that no man possesses a more serious wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and, so far as my power and influence in a constitutional way extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be any occasion. Let me enjoin you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or any one else a sentiment of the like nature. I am, &c.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

That the sentiment of the army was in favor of a monarchy there is ample proof, as well as it was only by the prudence, patriotism, and rectitude of Washington that the country was saved from drifting back into the tide of evils from which seven years of war had just extricated it. In view of these facts, it is asserted that Newburg was the birthplace of the American Republic, and it is therefore proposed that the centennial of its birth be celebrated in this city in May, 1882. Joel T. Headley, some time Secretary of State of New York, proposes reading a paper in Philadelphia next year, presenting facts and documents to prove that, while Philadelphia was the birthplace of our liberty, Newburg was the birthplace of the Republic.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

The London Times of the 2d of June says: "An experiment, which there is good reason to believe may prove more than a mere experiment, was tried on Monday evening on the Thames, immediately in front of the Houses of Parliament, with what are known at the Admiralty as Holmes's Shipwreck and Distress Signals. The signals are the same as those which two years since were held to have been the most successful in the North fleet experiments on the Serpentine and on the Mersey. They have, moreover, been tried on board the Challenger, and the trial would seem to have been very satisfactory. It is said that they never failed to light on striking the water, and would keep alight for twenty or thirty minutes, and the opinion of those who made the trial is that they would be extremely valuable for indicating a fixed position at sea, either for marking a danger or for denoting the whereabouts of a life-buoy, and that they would be in any case far superior to the light on the service life-buoy. Fortunately for the crew of the Challenger, the report from which we have quoted is unable to furnish us with information as to the practical results of such a light in the case of a man overboard at night, as no such case occurred; but we have a very clear statement from Captain Gillon, of the ship Bosphorus, which we may be excused for giving in full: 'At 9:30 P. M. on the 7th of August, in lat. 48 deg. N., and long. 32 deg. W., it being a dark night, with a strong wind and heavy sea running, a man named John Rowe, a native of Plymouth, fell from the jibboom into the sea. I heard his voice as he was passing the stern, and hove the Holmes's rescue signal light to the sound, and it at once showed a very bright light. The ship at the time was going eleven miles an hour, and, of course, was a considerable distance from the man before she could be stopped and a boat got out; but through the light pionting out the spot where the man was he was found, and received on board in twenty-five minutes, but had there been no light it would have been impossible to save him in such a sea, and on such a dark, cloudy night; and, strange to say, though life-buoys, oars, grating, &c., were thown overboard, none of them were seen by the man in the water, nor yet by the eight men who manned the boats. I may state I distinctly saw the light forty-three minutes; it was then three miles off.' It may be said that so far as it was possible to form an opinion from what was to be seen on the Thames last night, the signal lights in question fairly carried out the favorable verdicts pronounced upon them. They were set afloat from a small boat under Westminster Bridge about 9:15, wanting about an hour and a half to high water, the night being clear and still, and what little wind there was blowing with the tide, and they could still be seen burning brightly beyond the arches of Lambeth Bridge. Under such circumstances it would, of course be idle to pretend to estimate from yesterday's experience what their value really would be in a strong gale with a heavy sea on; but there can be no doubt that the light they show is not only brilliant, but lasting, and one which, with the report of the Challenger, we should be inclined to say would be useful in indicating a fixed position at sea to those on board, though how far they would serve to show a man in the water what was being done for his aid we are hardly in a position to say."

PAINTERS AND CRITICS.

The standing quarrel between the painters and the literateurs will probably never be healed. Writers will continue to criticise pictures from the literary point of view, and painters will continue to denounce their criticisms from the free-spoken atmosphere of the studio. Each party will, in a manner, to our sense, be in the right. If it is very proper that the critics should watch the painters, it is equally proper that the painters should watch the critics. We frankly confess it to be our own belief that even an indifferent picture is generally worth more than a good criticism; but we approve of criticism nevertheless. It may be very superficial, very incompetent, very brutal, very pretentious, very preposterous; it may cause an infinite amount of needless chagrin and gratuitous error; it may even blast careers and break hearts; but we are inclined to think that if it were suppressed at a stroke, the painters of our day would sadly miss it, decide that on the whole it had its merits, and at last draw up a petition to have it resuscitated. It makes them more patrons than it mars; it helps them to reach the public and the public to reach them. It talks a good deal of nonsense, but even its nonsense is a useful force. It keeps the question of art before the world, insists upon its importance and makes it always in order. Many a picture has been bought, not because its purchaser either understood it or relished it—being incapable, let us say, of either of these subtle emotions—but because, for good or ill, it had been made the subject of a certain amount of clever writing "in the papers." It may be said that not only does the painter have to live by his pictures, but in many cases the critic has to as well, and it is therefore in the latter gentleman's interest to foster the idea that pictures are indispensable things. ---[The Galaxy for July.

PARISIAN DAINTIES.

A writer in the Home Journal says: A Parisian dinner-party is far less conductive to indigestion than is one of our own. Not only are the courses fewer, as I before remarked, but the viands are less rich in quantity, and are served in smaller portions. Delicacy of flavor, and not solidity, is the result aimed at by a true French *cordon bleu*. There is also considerable taste and ingenuity displayed in serving the ices, which are brought to the table in all manner of pretty and fanciful forms. Thus, at one dinner-party a basket formed of brown *nougat* was handed round. It was filled with apricots moulded in peach-tinted ice, and of delicious apricot flavor. At another, the basket was of white *nougat*, and the ice-cream was colored and moulded to represent pink and crimson roses. On another occasion a large silver dish was borne in, on which was placed a bundle of asparagus, the stalks held together by a broad blue satin ribbon. The ribbon was untied, the stalks fell apart, and one was served to each guest, together with a rich sauce from a silver sauce-boat. The asparagus stalk was composed of vanilla ice-cream and the green part of *pistachio* ice, while the sauce was a delicately flavored cream. The imitation of the vegetable was perfect in every particular, and was thoroughly deceptive. The floral decorations at dinner parties are usually on a far less extensive scale than with us. A single basket, tastefully arranged for the centre of the table, is considered quite sufficient, except on occasions of extra magnificence and importance.

[For The Post.]

"WHAT IS TRUTH."

God, who cannot lie, hath spoken;
He will guard the sacred page;
Scripture-truth cannot be broken
By an unbelieving age.
How the words of inspiration
With a sacred beauty shine!
And the glorious revelation
Bears the seal of truth divine.

What though many, carnal minded,
Shrink from Revelation's light,
And, with mental vision blinded,
Choose to walk in Nature's night!
What though man, so madly daring,
His weak voice in judgment raise,
And, God's thoughts with his comparing,
As unjust denounce His ways!

Whence art thou, and whither tending,
In thy wisdom self-arrayed;
Clothed in power—only bending
To a God whom *thou* hast made?
Say, what hast thou done with Jesus,
Whither cast His kingly crown?
Since thy Deity it pleases,
Thou His throne hast leveled down.

Still the Christian's God is keeping
Christian doctrine shielded well,
Though blind unbelief is sweeping
Untold millions down to Hell!
Millions who, themselves deceiving,
Mock eternity's despair,
Even till their unbelieving
Chains them down forever there.

Oh, that earth's proud, daring scoffers,
Who to Truth have never bowed,
Would apply the test God offers
Ever to the faithless crowd;—
Do His will, and then know surely
Of the doctrine from above,
Then walk steadfastly, securely,
In God's light, and in His love!

—Beaver Falls. S. C.

THE CORTEREAL DUEL.

EFFECTS OF UNBRIDLED JEALOUSY—DR. CURTIS'S ACCOUNT OF THE MEETING.

[New York Times.]

HAVANA, June 9.—A duel, with most tragic results, took place last Friday afternoon at La Ceiba, near Marianao, between two Americans. One was shot through the hip, and the other blew his brains out. The names of the parties, who are both young married men, are Dr. Algernon Sidney Curtis, understood to be a medical partner of Dr. James M. Wood of New York, and Salvador Cortereal, who was engaged in the tobacco business in Havana and New York. The duel was fought with revolvers, and without any seconds or witnesses.

According to the statement made by Dr. Curtis, he and Mr. Cortereal, as well as their families had always been intimate friends in New York, and he came to Cuba about two weeks before to make a short visit, and was almost daily with Cortereal and his wife. So friendly, indeed, were their relations that Cortereal had prepared an apartment in his house which Dr. Curtis was to take possession of. No motive has been assigned for the duel, but according to Dr. Curtis, it was the result of unfounded jealousy on the part of Cortereal. Dr. Curtis states that while taking a noon nap on Friday he felt a stinging sensation on his cheek, and, starting up, found that Cortereal had slapped his face and had endeavored to repeat the act, exclaiming very excitedly, "You have dishonored me, and I want satisfaction." All attempts to pacify him were unavailing, and being unable to obtain the aid of a friend, Curtis declares that he allowed Cortereal's impetuosity and excitement to carry him away, and hiring a double coach and buying two new revolvers and a box of cartridges, they drove out in the direction of Marianao. On the way Cortereal repeatedly declared he should not survive the encounter, and Curtis's attempts to dissuade him from his intentions or listen to reason were fruitless.

Upon reaching a place near La Ceiba, they got out of the coach and struck into the field, going over a hill to a piece of ground in a hollow where they were out of sight of the road. No seconds or witnesses were with them: the coachman, who probably suspected their purpose, although he had been engaged to take them back to Havana, immediately drove away. Upon reaching the ground they marched some twenty paces apart from each other, and then, counting and giving the word, they fired five shots each. Dr. Curtis declares that he expected Cortereal would cool down, and each time, he says, he himself shot over his antagonist's head. At the fifth shot he was struck by a bullet, which passed directly through his hip, and he fell fainting. The pain of the wound brought him to only in time to see Cortereal load his pistol again, and then pressing the muzzle to his right temple, and advancing a few steps, blow out his brains and fall dead.

The noise of the shots had attracted a few countrymen, to whom Curtis, nearly dead from pain and loss of blood, beckoned for assistance, but none would come near until the local authorities had been advised and reached the ground. Curtis was immediately arrested, and put under guard in a small house by the roadside. His wound is not dangerous but painful, and he has since been removed to the house of an American gentleman residing at Marianao. Cortereal's body was taken charge of by the authorities, and the matter is undergoing investigation. Curtis's account of the unhappy affair is undoubtedly true, and every particular is corroborated by the facts. One of the revolvers was empty, and the other had still a few shots in it, and the wound on Cortereal's temple is all charred and burned, as would be the result of a pistol shot fired in close contact with the head. It has been stated that although an American citizen, Cortereal was born in Hamburg, and that he lived in Spain a considerable time. He was known to be highly excitable and flighty, but it was never suspected that his temperament would carry him to such extreme lengths.

MARKINGS BY LIGHTNING.

"In the issue of Nature of the 6th instant is an interesting note by Mr. C. Tomlinson on "lightning figures" in reference to the ramified markings sometimes found on the bodies of persons struck by lightning, and commonly described as exact images of "some near or distant tree." These markings the writer shows to be not reproductions of neighboring objects, but characteristic tracings of the course of the electric discharge, and he gives a drawing of the arborescent impression made upon a plate of crown glass by the discharge from a Leyden jar. The plate being coated with an extremely thin film of soap, and the spark made to pass over its surface, nothing is visible until it is breathed on, when a dendritic figure is developed perfectly tree-like in its branchings. An engraving is shown of similar markings on the inner surface of the bark of a tree struck by lightning. Mr. Tomlinson does not doubt, however, that actual impressions of metallic objects may be transferred to the human body by electricity, and cites two instances in which the image of a suspended horse-shoe is said to have been thus imprinted, and a third wherein a sailor was marked with the exact reproduction of the number 44, attached in metal to the rigging near his cot. Lightning-burns of this kind are compared with the observed fact that in an electrical machine "lines of force exist between the two poles, by means of which we may telegraph through the air from the negative to the positive pole," and for their explanation "all that is necessary is that the object struck be plus to the horse-shoe, brass number, etc., the discharge being a negative one."

A VANQUISHED EAGLE.

A gentleman of this city gives an interesting account of a recent attempt by an eagle to carry off a cat, which occured at a farm on the bay shore of Kent county, Maryland. A young medium-sized cat was treading leisurely along in a potato patch, when a large, full-grown eagle swooped down, and, catching her in its talons, bore her up. Pussy wriggled and mewed piteously for some moments, but suddenly seeming imbued with courage, she began a determined effort to obtain a hold on her oppressor. So great were her struggles that the eagle was unable to fly longer, and kept up a continuous flapping with its wings to keep aloft. After much exertion the cat succeeded in her object, and obtained a firm grasp with her claws on the breast of the eagle, which made every possible endeavor to free itself in vain. It flapped its wings, shook its body and appeared to heartily regret having meddled with pussy in her peaceful ways. Finally, as if in despair and exhaustion, it spread its broad wings and fell slowly to the bay, over which the struggle had been going on. Immediately upon touching the water the cat loosed her hold and swam boldly ashore, while the eagle, upon being freed of its troublesome burden, shot upward and sped rapidly away.—[Baltimore American.

THE MARBLES OF THE PARTHENON.

In 1802 Lord Elgin, the English Ambassador to the Porte, visited the Piræus in an English ship, the Mentor, and carried away from the Acropolis of Athens a large collection of sculptures, friezes, and other antiquities, which he had obtained in virtue of a firman of Sultan Selim III. These antiquities were packed in seventeen cases and embarked on board the Mentor, which started from England, but was overtaken by a storm off Avlemona, the island of Cythera (Cerigo), where three days after she sank during a violent tempest. Lord Elgin wrote to the Admiral at Malta asking for assistance, which shortly arrived in the form of a number of divers from Calymnos, who succeeded in recovering twelve out of the seventeen cases. The antiquities which were saved were placed in the British Museum, but the other five cases have remained hidden beneath the waves until the present time. M. Makoukas, a gentleman residing at Cerigo, has, says the Levant Herald, sent a report to the Archæological Society of Athens stating that the marble was plainly visible lying on the bottom of the sea at the depth of about sixteen fathoms (ninety-six feet.) It is thought that with the new diving appliances now in use these marbles will be easily recoverable, and it is believed that the Greek government will be disposed to grant a sum of money to the Athens Archæological Society which will enable it at once to proceed to the recovery of these interesting relics. M. Makoukas has also sent to the society copies of the report of the commander of the George Parry, the ship on board which the twelve recovered cases were embarked, as well as three letters from Lord Elgin himself.—[London Globe.

A FEMALE ROBBER OF CEMETERY FLOWERS SHARPLY PUNISHED.

The continual, shameless, outrageous acts of robbery, perpetrated on the memorial floral ornaments on the graves of the two northern cemeteries, have led policemen to keep a sharper watch on the crowds that go wandering more particularly through Spring Grove. Yesterday a woman was seen by a policeman to be carrying off some flowers, and he followed her, keeping an eye on her. Finding herself watched, she threw away the flowers, and then she was arrested. At the station house, under the sharp questioning of the Chief he finally drew from her a confession. Her name is Harriet Hubbard. She is a woman nearly 50 years of age, and has lived on Church street, but more recently at 673 Main street, below the tunnel. She owned up to having stolen, for a long time, the more valuable floral wreaths, crosses, etc., from graves where friends had placed them, and to having dug up and transplanted to her own premises various flowering shrubs. Among the graves thus robbed is that of a little boy of Judge Merrill, of the Police Court. The woman was locked up over night, and this morning she was brought up in the Police Court and punished to the full extent of the law—a fine of $50 and six months in jail.

A useful warning to other shameless cemetery thieves. The police have an eye on one more. The woman already convicted is believed to have long been in the habit of pilfering—and among her plunder are a quantity of books stolen from bookstores and from families.—[Hartford Times.

A SECOND MAMMOTH CAVE.

A most wonderful and magnificent cave has been discovered near the Kaolin mine, at Bedford, Ind. A party recently went down a distance of seventy feet, and then an incline of thirty feet, and found themselves in a chamber eighty by one hundred and fifty feet in area, and one hundred feet high. In the cave there is a dome one hundred feet high, and the other remarkable natural beauties were viewed with wonder and admiration by the exploring party. An entrance into another apartment of the cave was blocked up so securely that the party were unable to get through. Some time next week several gentlemen are going to explore the cave.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

AN exchange sagely says "All dining room servants should learn to labor and to wait."

TOTTY'S ARITHMETIC.

One little head, worth its whole weight in gold,
Over and over, a million times told.

Two shining eyes, full of innocent glee,
Brighter than diamonds ever could be.

Three pretty dimples, for fun to slip in,
Two in the cheeks and one in the chin.

Four lily fingers on each baby hand,
Fit for a princess of sweet Fairy-land.

Five on each hand, if we reckon Tom Thumb,
Standing beside them, so stiff and so glum!

Six pearly teeth just within her red lips,
Over which merriment ripples and trips.

Seven bright ringlets, as yellow as gold,
Seeming the sunshine to gather and hold.

Eight tiny waves running over her hair,
Sunshine and shadow, they love to be there.

Nine precious words that Totty can say;
But she will learn new ones every day.

Ten little chubby, comical toes;
And that is as far as this lesson goes.

—E. S. F., in St. Nicholas for July.

LUNCHEON.

The two most common subjects of complaint with wives and mothers of limited income in this and other large cities are, first, that they are debarred from society by the expense of the ordinary methods of hospitality; and, secondly, that the habits of city life, separate them from the companionship of their children. The wife of a man in moderate circumstances tells you she cannot afford to give balls, kettle-drums, or even dinners to her friends; that her boys and girls scurry off to school after a hurried breakfast, and dine at noon alone; for, being a woman of sense, she will not allow them to eat the heaviest meal of the day at 6 or 7 P. M., the hour when their father comes home to dinner. The family dinner at midday, and the evening tea of inland towns, at which parents and children gather about the table and learn to know one another through the interests and feelings of every day, are almost unknown in the same grade of social city life. Now we suggest that luncheon is a meal of undeveloped opportunities to the housekeeper and mother. We do not by any means refer to the elaborate state lunches given by leaders of fashion during the last two or three years, where the floral decorations alone cost a liberal annual income. But there is no reason why any housekeeper should not, with a little personal trouble, convert her children's dinner into a delicately served savory meal to which she could invite informally two or three of her lady friends. It is emphatically a woman's meal; and husbands need not hint cynically that the chief dish will be gossip. There is no better talk than that of three or four cultured, clever women, alone together; none which would be more civilizing and effective on children. How is a child to acquire good breeding if it is not brought socially into contact with well-bred people? American children in cities are crammed with all kinds of knowledge, but they are left to the companionship of servants and of one another; who can blame them if they too often betray the ideas and manners of the kitchen and the ball ground?

The dishes on the lunch-table should be light—but prettily served. A meal of cold meats, pickles, creams, fruit, thick chocolate, with dry toast, etc., can be more easily made attractive, as every experienced housekeeper knows, than the heavy courses of a dinner. It is advisable, too, for this noonday meal, to color the table warmly. The majority of economical housewives buy the plain white china for everyday use, but it has, to us, a chilly and meager air in conjunction with the ordinary snowy napery. There are equally cheap sets of both English and French china of delicate and rich colors, which, under skillful handling, convert an ordinary meal into a picture. The most beautiful and (where there is any garden room) the cheapest table decoration is, of course, flowers. A little care and trouble will provide these without expense. Morning-glory vines, Cobea, wild ivy, and Learii will grow each in a foot square of the back-yard, and bestow themselves skyward thereafter, and with a few boxes of Coleus in an attic window, will crown your board with splendor like jewels, until the snow comes. This daily lunch requires, perhaps, time and care; but our readers will find her reward at the end of the year, if she have established the custom in her house of a wholesome, unhurried, dainty meal, where she can meet her children and friends cheerfully and with little cost.—["Home and Society:" Scribner for July.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN MOURNING.

The etiquette of mourning is far more expensive and cumbrous in Great Britain than in this country. If a relative dies, the whole family, servants included, must wear black at least six months, and where the relationship is large, and several deaths follow each other in tolerably quick succession, the confinement to habiliments of woe, even where no grief is felt, becomes very protracted. If a person attends a funeral, he must be dressed in mourning, and many persons wear black for some weeks or months for a friend to whom they are not related. The London Queen thus illustrates certain features of this servitude:

"Suppose one to have six brothers and sisters who marry. There are then twelve near relatives, at the death of each of whom custom provides a "family mourning" for six months. Then there are other twelve months for each of the parents of the heads of the family, and possibly, two or three children of his own—to say nothing of all the nephews and nieces, and other casuals. Here we have no less than sixteen years of life to be spent in black! That is to say, one-half of the expectation in life is to be spent in discomfort and gloom, and at the cost of a small fortune, in obedience to an irrational custom of which everybody complains but from which nobody has the courage to emancipate himself.

The English are a slow-moving people, and terribly afraid of violating any of the proprieties, but they have gradually awakened to the necessity for reform. A society has been organized, the members of which bind themselves to limit mourning to the heads of the family, except that the children may wear it for their parents, brothers or sisters. Servants are not to be clothed in black, and it is declared sufficient for men to wear a piece of black crape on the arm, or for women to have a black sash and trimmings.

The movement is sanctioned alike by considerations of economy and common sense.

It is quite likely to fail, however, unless it enlists the support of the higher classes. But as they are the ones who feel the evils of the present system least, they are not likely to enter on a campaign against existing usages. It is eminently proper that persons in affliction should signify the fact in some unpretentious and inexpensive way, for they thus gratify their own feelings, and protect themselves against rude shocks to their sensibilities from persons who are unaware of their grief. Where, however, no motive but following the fashion impels people to spend a great deal of money, and put themselves to much inconvenience, the existing custom becomes a positive evil. The extremes we have noticed are more common in England than in our own land, but what we spare in mourning apparel is spent on the funeral. Having given a deceased friend a dashing burial, we proceed to forget him, and, where it is possible, avoid the trammels which the Englishman is content to fasten on himself and all his kin for many months. We noticed the other day that a funeral reform society had been established at Chicago showing that public sentiment is being aroused on both sides of the Atlantic to useless and burdensome ceremonies and usages.—[Cincinnati Gazette.

A NEW WAY TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

[From Judy.]

Master Frank was in a brown study.

He had been taken up stairs into the drawing room to see his new aunt—that is to say, the wife of his Uncle William, who was only recently married; and this was her first visit after the wedding tour.

Master Frank had behaved with great propriety during the interview, but had gone away so grave and thoughtful that his nurse was a little disturbed by such an unusual state of affairs.

"Why, Frank, what are you thinking about?" said she; "don't you like your new auntie?"

"Not much," replied the matter-of-fact Frank.

"And why not, Frankie?"

"Because she is not pretty, like mamma."

"Oh, but, my dear, you ought not to dislike your auntie for that. I'm sure your aunt was very good to you, and it is better to be good than pretty any day."

"Is it?" asked Frank, wonderingly.

"Certainly, dearie, for one may be pretty outside and ugly inside—one may have a pretty face and an ugly temper."

(The worthy old party, you will observe, was rather awkward in her modes of expression.)

"Well, but," said Frankie, slowly—" well, but—is auntie pretty inside, do you think? Because ——"

Here Frank stopped.

"Of course, she is, dear. But 'because' what?"

"Why, because ——" and here an intelligent look darted into the boy's blue eyes, "because—why don't they turn her inside out then?"

CALIFORNIANS POISONED BY THEIR BOOTS.

A correspondent of the Oreville (Butte County, California) Mercury makes the horrifying assertion that the gum boots so universally worn by the gravel miners in California and elsewhere have latterly been lined with green flannel, the dye of which is arsenicated, and which has poisoned many persons, some fatally. The correspondent gives a specific instance of this kind of poisoning, stating that a Mr. McKlary, who lives on Cane's Creek, near Enterprise, had been suffering several months from the use of these arsenicated boots, and that but for a skillful physician and attentive wife he would have died. He further alleges that "three more cases are under treatment in this neighborhood (south fork Feather River), and a number gone to the hospitals, trying to find better care than in their lonely cabins." This account is given of the appearance of the disease produced by wearing the poisoned boots: "The first symptoms are the swelling of the lower extremities to two or three times the usual size, and then the flesh turns black. The suffering of the patient is terrible, under a constant burning sensation, until death relieves him." It is stated that the complaint is almost universal wherever the green lined boots have been used, and reference is made to a company of Chinese among whom several deaths occurred last year, then attributed to an epidemic, but now traced to the boots.

MARBLES.

The chief place of the manufacture of marbles—those little pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of boys—is at Oberstein, on the Nahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is turned to good paying account by being made into small balls, employed by experts to knuckle with, and are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard, calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. These are thrown by the hundred or two into a small sort of mill, which is formed of a flat, stationary slab of stone, with a number of eccentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the diametric size is placed over the stones and partly resting upon them. The small block of wood is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone slab. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned into spheres, and then, being fit for sale, are henceforth called marbles. One establishment, with but three mills, turns out sixty thousand marbles each week.

SHIP ATTACKED BY A SWORDFISH.

Mr. J. J. Harwood, master of the British brigantine Fortunate, in dock at Liverpool reports that whilst on his passage from the Rio Grande, when in latitude 20:12 north, and longitude 47.9 west, his ship was struck by a large fish, which made the vessel shake very much. Thinking the ship had been merely struck by the tail of some sea monster, he took no further notice of the matter; but after discharged cargo at Runcorn, and coming into the Canada half-tide dock, he found one of the plank ends in the stern split, and on closer examination he discovered that a swordfish had driven his sword completely through the plank, four inches in thickness, leaving the point of the sword nearly eight inches through the plank. The fish in its struggle broke the sword off level with the outside of the vessel, and by its attack upon the ship lost nearly a foot length of the very dangerous weapon with which it was armed. There is no doubt that this somewhat singular occurrence took place when the vessel was struck as Captain Harwood describes.--[Liverpool Mercury.

VARIETIES.

THE Buffalo Express condemns the present fashion of woman's dress as Black Crook on the streets.

GEORGIA peaches are beginning to make their appearance in the Northern markets. They retail at about $10 a crate.

A BOA CONSTRICTOR, now on its way to the Garden of Plants, at Havre, France, measures twenty-four feet in length.

FORNEY finds that Adam died of the gout. It was probably because he was ordered to g'out the garden.—[Boston Post.

AMONG the curiosities owned by Baron de Rothschild, of Paris, is a pistol inlaid with silver and gems, and valued at $10,000.

The Governor of Ceylon has issued a prohibition against the destruction of elephants, which are becoming scarce on account of the slaughter by sportsman.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is the first reigning Prince of Arab blood who has ever visited England. He is accompanied by six Chiefs and a score of retainers.

MEISSONIER spends two years in painting a picture less than a foot square. A test work of this size, representing a halt of horse in the days of the First Empire, sold for $24,000 in gold!

ANSON GODWIN, of Rochester, a man noted for his great strength, while testing it by lifting a large beer keg filled with water on Monday, suddenly turned pale, fell back and died in a few moments.

"PROHIBITION after all," said a red nosed fellow, as he read the Senate Liquor bill; "nobody allowed to sell before seven o'clock. What sort of encouragement is that to early rising?"—[Providence Journal.

IT takes just one cent to send an ordinary paper by mail from Canada into the United States, but according to our postal laws, as existing at present, it takes four cents to send the same paper back.

THE wife of the deputy collector of the port of New Orleans must be a bald headed woman. At any rate the people down there never mention even the name of her husband without some reference to *Herwig*.—[Courier Journal.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN has arrived, and is now living in her beautiful cottage at Newport. She may daily be seen driving in her cosy phaeton, accompanied by her niece, Miss Emma G. Stebbins. Her brother, Edward Cushman, lives in the same house.

"No, gentlemen of the jury," thundered an eloquent advocate the other day in a Denver court, "this matter is for his honor to decide, who sits there sleeping so beautifully." His honor opened both eyes and mouth, and said: "All owing to your narcotic speech, sir."

MISS ALICE SINGER, daughter of the sewing-machine inventor, was married in England on Wednesday to Mr. La Grove, of Brooklyn. The young lady's relations in New York learn that the bride's dower is a million dollars, and she has received $10,000 worth of diamonds.

THE recent conduct of certain colored persons in various parts of the South leads the Richmond Whig to say: Every white lady in the South owes it to herself to accustom herself to the use of fire-arms, never to leave her house without a pistol, and always to have one at hand in-doors.

A BUFFALO telegraph operator accidentally got locked in the office at dinner a few days ago, and all other efforts to obtain his noontide meal proving unavailing, he telegraphed to Canada, thence to Detroit and from there to another office in Buffalo, whence a messenger was despatched to liberate him, and he secured his meal.

ANNA DICKINSON has been sued by a young man named Hill, of pleasing manners and religious training. Lovers of fair play will be rejoiced to learn that his suit was not in vain, and that the Court has ordered the fair Anna to pay him $282 60 for services rendered as Secretary of the Lecture Bureau. It is comforting to reflect that men have still some rights.

QUEEN VICTORIA sent to Captain Nares, of the Arctic Expedition, just prior to his sailing from Portsmouth, the following telegram: "I earnestly wish you and your gallant companions success, and I trust that you may safely accomplish the important duty you have so bravely undertaken." The Queen also sent each commander a package, which was not to be opened until the ships were well out at sea.

A MAN wearing a nice "plug hat was arrested and incarcerated in the Providence lock-up, the other day, and was very anxious that no one should know of his disgrace. After his release, he was noticed around town with his nice hat on, having upon it the tell-tale legend, "This hat belongs to man in cell No. 17," the officers having been very careful of his property, but having forgotten to remove the label.

DURING the trial of a lawsuit in Indianapolis the other day, one of the counsel was annoyed by a disturbance proceeding, as he supposed, from a party of young people seated on one side of the room, and sent a request through a court officer to have them change their position. As they made no sign of moving in obedience to his suggestion, he was beginning to exhibit a good deal of wrath, when a bystander interposed with the explanation that the obnoxious party were inmates of the asylum for deaf mutes, and must be appealed to through some other sense than that of hearing.

SHERIDAN'S B-Ride has thus been done into poetry: The first that the General saw was the groups of wedding guests, then the presents in troops. What was done, what to do, he knew like a book, then seizing her hand with a lovingest look, he marched down the room mid smothered huzzas, and the friends on each side held their breath then, because the words that the priest spoke compelled them to pause. With lace and with silk the fair lady was gay; by the flash of her eye and her fan's nervous play, she seemed to the whole smiling country to say: "The conqueror's conquered, don't you see, lo! Sheridan here surrenders to me."

Weekly Post.

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JOS. S. LARE..............................E. A. MYERS.
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June, 26, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—{JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES H. ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for The Weekly Post, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of The Weekly Post, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

The Weekly Post is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscibers $2,00 and in clubs of five or more $1,50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gov. Hartranft is in training for the Presidency and now attends Centennials. He has already done Bunker Hill.

The increase of taxes in Pittsburgh in 1875 over 1874 appears only to be 30 per cent. The people should be thankful that it is not 100.

The Commercial calls Kelley the fog horn of the House, and a well established Radical, a "financial monomaniac." This is unkind.

For the information of our Radical cotemporaries we will state that The Post endorses the ticket nominated Tuesday, from top to bottom.

The time for tax receipts is at hand. Upon a comparison between 1873, 1874 and 1875, how do the taxpayers like the progression of the figures?

A special from Kittanning, Pa., gives the ticket nominated on Tuesday by the Democracy of Armstrong county. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed for Mr. Barr for Governor.

When the political tax gatherer went to the Commissioner of Patents and demanded a list of clerks and their salaries, that officer refused to give the list. Assistant Secretary Cowan was then appealed to and he gave the Commissioner to understand that it would be wise for him to comply, which he did. A refusal would have created a vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Patents.

The St. Louis Democracy are anxious to have the next National Convention held at that place. The Hall of the new Chamber of Commerce building is offered, which will seat, it is said 17,000 people. St. Louis came near being selected at the time Baltimore was chosen. It is is likely St. Louis may be adopted if the convention be held early, but it is rather warm for July or August.

JOHN H. BAILEY, ESQ.

The thanks of the Democracy of Allegheny county are due to John H. Bailey, Esq., for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the Democratic Convention yesterday. There was not a single ruling or act of his during the entire day and evening that did not meet with universal approval, and he was unanimously voted a model presiding officer. He also declined to vote for any of the candidates.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday]

YESTERDAY'S CONVENTION.

Elsewhere we give a full and complete report of the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention which yesterday assembled at Lafayette Hall. A more harmonious and enthusiastic political body of either party never met in this city. The large number of delegates and the delays and confusion inseparable from the organization of Conventions did not allow of any effective work until late in the afternoon.

There was also a large number of contested seats, and the settlement of the question of right took up a great deal of time, but all the questions of contest were finally disposed of in a satisfactory manner. The Ring papers all along had been predicting a row at the Convention, something similar to the disgraceful scenes at City Hall the week previous. But in this they were badly mistaken. The Convention, though a very earnest one, was very harmonious. Each candidate had warm and earnest friends, who made a vigorous contest in his behalf, but when a nomination was made, it was received with the heartiest applause, the defeated candidates and their friends joining in most heartily.

The spirit of concession and harmony which prevaded the Convention augers well for the success of the ticket at the polls in November. This spirit is all that is necessary to insure success, and we do not think that there was a single candidate before the Convention yesterday, but will warmly support the nominees of the Convention. The nominations as made are as follows:

R. H. PATTERSON.

who received the nomination for Sheriff, is one of our best known citizens, and has spent his whole life in this community. His long connection with the livery and sale business has brought him in contact with people from all sections of the county and city, and no one ever formed his acquaintance but to respect him for his many honorable traits of character. On the streets, as soon as his nomination was announced, leading Republicans conceded that he possessed every qualification for the important office, and that there was scarcely a doubt of his election, it mattered not who might be chosen in the Library Hall Ring Convention.

While Mr. Patterson possesses his own peculiar elements of strength and popularity, it would have been impossible for the Convention to have made a bad selection. There was not a man's name presented, but who possessed the highest worth and would have made a good Sheriff. The graceful manner in which Mr. Peter Fairley, who had made a gallant fight, and had a large delegation, retired when he saw the drift of the Convention, won him many friends, and should he ever again ask consideration at the hands of a Democratic Convention, it would be accorded to him without a moment's hesitation. The course of Messrs. Long and Large is equally deserving favorable mention. They acquiesced in the result, and will be found faithfully laboring for the success of the whole ticket. Each of these gentlemen have shown that they are Democrats in the truest sense of the word, and the party will yet reward their zeal and faithfulness.

JAMES P. O'NEILL.

This well known young gentleman received the nomination for Clerk of the Courts, and there is certainly few men better fitted for the position than he. He not only possesses the natural requisites for this office, but in addition possesses the advantage of a most complete education, and a mind thoroughly cultured and stored with a versatility of information. He was formerly city editor of The Post, and is at present writing editor of the Hibernian, one of the most ably conducted papers of its kind published anywhere in this country.

Not only does Mr. O'Neill possess a most finished education but also inherits a most affable and pleasing disposition, that will stand him in hand in the event of his election, and his prospects are indeed flattering. His personal popularity, especially among the young men of the city, will win him a large number of Republican votes, while he will lose none in his own party.

JAMES IRVIN.

From the beginning it has been conceded that Mr. Irvin would be one of the nominees for Commissioner, and the high confidence in which the Allegheny County Democracy hold him is best expressed in the handsome vote given him, which will be found in detail in the regular report of the Convention published elsewhere. Mr. Irvin is too well known in this city and county to need any laudations at our hands. If the affairs of the county were placed in the hands of a Board of Commissioners composed of such men as Mr. Irvin, no man need fear for the public welfare. He has proved scrupulously faithful to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private, and as Commissioner he will discharge his duties faithfully and without fear or favor.

JOHN O'REILLY.

The second candidate for Commissioner is Mr. John O'Reilly from the South Side. Mr. O'Reilly is a puddler and earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Although not as well known to the public as the other candidates, owing to the fact that he has never before been mentioned in connection with any county office, he is nevertheless well and favorably known among the laboring classes and enjoys their fullest confidence. He is an honorable, high minded man, fully understanding the duties attaching to the office of Commissioner and competent to discharge them promptly and efficiently.

JAMES H. ENGLISH,

received the nomination for Treasurer, for which office the Republicans as yet have made no nomination. Mr. English is a well known citizen of the Twenty-second ward, and was a member of the firm of Douglass and English. He is esteemed for his many excellent qualities.

W. H. MECHLING.

For Controller Mr. Mechling was nominated. He is one of our best known business men, and was until lately of the firm of Littell & Mechling. He will make a most efficient Controller, and the people could not do better than to elect him.

WM. E. GILES

was nominated for Recorder. He is a young man of most excellent character, and fully competent to fill the office. He possesses the most untiring energy, and is personally very popular among the young men, and will get a large vote from the opposition ranks.

ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.

Mr. McFarland was nominated for Register and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. He is well known in business circles, being engaged in the jewelry business. He, like the other nominees, possesses the respect of the community.

HENRY R. HUNTER

was selected as a candidate for Member of the Poor Board. Although this is the smallest and least important office, it still requires a man of discretion, which is the case with the nominee.

Taken altogether, the ticket is an excellent and strong one, and deserves the united support of the Democracy, which it will no doubt receive, in which event there is scarcely a doubt that it will be triumphantly elected over the Ring ticket.

GRANT'S NEXT.

Assuming that the action of the Republican Convention at Lancaster is a settler as to General Grant's aspirations for a Third Term, and that in some way the President comes to a knowledge of the fact, we may ask what next? It is not so much Grant, himself, as the clique who have manipulated him, and who have constantly fed him with the pap of adulation, mixed with cottages, horses, greenbacks and cigars. These are the real, tangible matters that loom up, in the front and in rear of the present President of the United States; making what may be artistically styled his immediate surroundings. Shepherd, Mullett, Babcock, Stockwell, Murphy, &c., &c., what is to become of all these, if those little emoluments from fat contracts, and land speculations, and gold dealing, are all at one fell swoop to be cut off? But, it may be asked, will the repudiation of the personal ambition of the President, be equivalent to a condemnation of any of the past acts of Grant? Not exactly. On the contrary, the Lancaster Republican Convention, representing the elite of Pennsylvania's share of the great Radical Republican organization, distinctly and emphatically endorse every thing that Grant has done, and it may be inferred, all he may do during this and the centennial year. They merely say, "we love you exceedingly, General Grant; you are a man after our own heart; but you see, General, too much of a good thing is sometimes hurtful; therefore," &c., &c.

The mollification of Grant by this sort of conventional ratification of his past political course, is, however, one thing; while the insult to the American people, who are demanding redress for Grant's outrages, committed under the aegis of his Presidential position, is another; and this the wise men of the Lancaster Convention did not take into account.

They have thus furnished a club to the opponents of Radicalism for which they will soon have to prepare their shoulders. Wiser Republicans have been making ready to repudiate the short comings of their late political god, and to claim for the Republican party, exemption from the penalties of Grant's weaknesses and wrong acts; but these foolish virgins of the Cameronian clan, instead of unloading, have piled up on their ricketty platform, all of Grant's mistakes and frauds, capping the climax by putting the now broken down leader himself on top. A more short-sighted policy has rarely been carved out by any party claiming a reasonable share of ordinary political judgment. We do not complain of it; we merely point to it, as one of the anomalous proceedings in this opening of the Presidential campaign. It is the Republican Administration that is now on trial before the American people; and the party which sustains that policy is the party that now awaits defeat, if that policy is to be generally condemned. How then can this remnant of Republicanism hope to escape the odium which attaches to the mal-administration of Grant? Without Grant's old personal popularity to aid them, the case is hopeless; for with it they could not carry a majority of Presidential electoral votes.

Leaving out of view just now any reference to further action of the Republican wire-workers of Pennsylvania, with Cameron, Hartranft, and Rawle on their hands, let us ask, what may be Grant's next move? Before answering such a question, we must consider, not merely Grant, himself, with his good and bad personal qualities, but the clique—the regular kitchen cabinet which surrounds him. Without those advisers, he is politically nothing; and this, Cameron, Morton, Blaine, Wilson, Butler, Logan, &c., &c., well understand. His power over offices, over his adherents, over truckling members of the Senate and House, over the Departments, over the Military and Naval arms of the public service, remains as before. His awful beck still makes or unmakes fat jobs for newspaper men. Certain editors therefore are obliged to be very cautious. Considering all these things, the chances are, that Grant will smoke a few extra cigars, perhaps take a few extra smiles, and then ask Shepherd what had better be done? Whether he had better meekly accept the situation, smile sweetly when he meets Simon and Don, thanking them for their kind parting remembrances at Lancaster; or whether he had better raise the war whoop, and go for the scalps of these recusant members of the grand party. This is what's next; but what will follow, we cannot tell till we have heard from Shepherd. The price of real estate in Washington, and of cottages at Long Branch, may also have a bearing upon the future of Major General Ulysses S. Grant.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Philadelphia Times reveals the proposed action of the late Republican State Convention at Lancaster, on the religious and school question. The principal wire pullers of that Convention were the open and persistent opponents of the new Constitution, and we presume thought they would continue to ignore it, but it was reconsidered and dropped, inasmuch as the Democracy which it is asserted contains all the Catholics of the State, had voted to give at least one million every year for the support of the common schools, and also that no part of it should ever be appropriated to sectarian schools. The late chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the Mysterious Pilgrims bitterly opposed the Constitution which contained this provision, and to that extent are on the record as opposed to common schools and in favor of a division of the funds. The Times says:

The action of the State Conventions of both the great political parties in Ohio, unanimously declaring against any division of the common school fund or sectarian purposes, has doubless practically silenced an agitation that might have proved a grave one had politicians tampered with it. It is one of the invariable and unmistakable signs of the disintegration of any national political organization, when it seeks to inflame religious bigotry to win elections. It is a confession that the legitimate purposes for which a party was founded have either been accomplished or their failure is to be confessed. At the Lancaster Republican Convention the leaders at first decided to raise the battle-cry of non-sectarian schools, and the following resolutions were adopted in committee, printed and given out as part of the platform to be adopted:

Fourth. The maintenance of our liberties depends upon the intelligence of the people and the intelligence of the people upon schools absolutely free.

Fifth. No legislative subsidies for the support of sectarian schools.

Upon more mature reflection, however, the committee struck them out the next day, before reporting to the convention, and a question that was not, and cannot be, in any sense an issue in Pennsylvania, was wisely discarded. The leaders doubtless remembered how vulnerable such a plank would be, when there was no organization, either political or sectarian, demanding any division of the school fund in our State, and when the people had just given a majority of 150,000 for an amended Constitution, that forbade, in the most pointed terms, any attempt upon the integrity of the school system. The provisions of the Constitution of 1873 are, in article 10, as follows:

Section 1. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated, and shall appropriate at least one million dollars each year for that purpose.

Sec. 2. No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

It is worthy of remark that in the somewhat heated contest for the adoption of the new Constitution, objection was publicly urged to many of its provisions, but no protest was made against the munificent appropriation to common schools, nor to the absolute prohibition of any part of it being used for sectarian education. The friends of our colleges and charitable institutions, although generally friends of reform, were all either chilled in their support of the amended Constitution or driven into open opposition, because no appropriations could, under its provisions, be made to any of them without a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house; but we cannot recall a public criticism of any kind during the campaign, that complained of the non-sectarian school section. And what is worthy of notice also is the fact that four-fifths, if not nine-tenths, of the religious portions of the people, both Protestant and Catholic, gave an earnest support to the adoption of our amended Constitution, while the worst elements of all parties, embracing all the debauched politicians and their followers, were the men who marshalled the opposition. With the question of a most liberal common school system settled by our fundamental law, and its integrity sacredly guarded by the same supreme sanction, it would have been simply an insult to the intelligence of the people to thrust it into a platform to defend it against purely imaginary assailants.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, before daybreak, Ring Convention No. 1 was summarily adjourned by its Chairman to meet at his call. During the eighteen hours session of the Convention there was no progress made toward a nomination. A number of personal collisions took place during the night, and some arrests were made. Taken as a whole, for the two days and one night that this Convention, has been in session, and it is likely to go down to history as the most riotous Convention that ever assembled in Pittsburgh. If this was a Democratic body would we not hear some fine dissertations from the Radical press about rowdyism? But such scenes enacted by the "party of all the respectability," seems to excite no comment from the organs.

The Commercial utterly refuses to be comforted, and don't believe that there is any loyalty in the South outside the breeches pockets of the carpet-baggers. Some citizens of Savannah in the exuberance of the hour attendant upon the Bunker Hill centennial, had some of the soil of the ancient battle ground sent home for use in their conservatories. This furnishes our contemporary with a text against "sentimental loyalty." He is bound to stick to his original position that the Ohio river divides the country into two irreconcilable sections, and that he "who honestly serves the one cannot honorably serve the other," Well, let him enjoy his sombre fancy all alone.

MINOR NOTES.

California will elect four representatives in Congress on September 1, and great interest is taken in the contest.

Robert Lincoln, son of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, has been appointed guardian of his mother's estate under a bond of $150,000.

One of the best answers to the outrage-mongers who are still prating of sectional bitterness is the fraternal communion of Maryland and South Carolina with Massachusetts Thursday beneath the shadow of Buker Hill monument.

Ex-Senator Harlan has concluded to abandon journalism and return to politics. He has sold out his interest in the Washington Chronicle, and will go back to Iowa with the intention, it is said, of entering the field as candidate for the Senatorship.

Ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, has communicated his opinion of the political situation at the South to the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix. He declares reconstruction and negro suffrage grave mistakes, and advises the freedman to seek the friendship of their old masters by political co-operation.

A new and quite dangerous counterfeit fifty-cent scrip of the series of 1873 has made its appearance. The general outline is well calculated to deceive. The number and letter is slightly wider and heavier than that upon the genuine ones, while in the lower left-hand corner the date 1801 looks more like 180 with a short perpendicular dash.

Bessie Turner's bedstead broke down last Sunday night with a crash, and when the folks rushed up stairs they found her still slumbering sweetly, with her head pillowed on the floor and her feet hung up on the bedpost. We shall have to believe her story about Tilton if she keeps on in this way.—Milwaukee News.

The excitements are all dying away, and there is a fair prospect of wide-spread dullness. The centennials for the year are over, the Beecher trial almost done, the big States have held their conventions and the grasshoppers have flown from Nebraska and Missouri. In the ordinary course of events there will be nothing more startling until the fall elections.—Detroit Free Press.

Senator Carl Schurz receives an appreciative notice from the London News, which closes a long article concerning his career in this way: "Of the German influence in the United States, Mr. Carl Schurz is probably the highest type. No man, native or foreigner, has a better repute in America than he, and the Germans who welcome him now in Berlin only pay fitting acknowledgment to one who has done much to make Germany respected on the other side of the Atlantic."

In the diary of John Quincy Adams, under the date of November 28, 1823, there is a conversation between the ex-President, as Secretary of State, and a New York politician, in which it was said that "after eight years of service it was common law that the Vice Presidency as well as the Chief Magistracy should change hands." The opinion of Mr. Adams that this had become common law will be interesting in debating the question of the Third Term.

The most influential Democratic newspaper in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is the Reading Eagle. It has struck terror to the hearts of the local and rural politicians by refusing to publish political notices without charge. The Democratic Association of Reading has passed condemnatory resolutions and threatened to withdraw the support of the party from the Eagle.—which would be like taking a tottering house away from the props that held it in place.—Chicago Tribune.

The Meigs County, (O.) Telegraph, a Republican newspaper, published in the county from whence the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer hails, said of Mr. Schreiner previous to the nomination:

"We notice that Mr. John Schreiner principal manager of the Middleport Woolen Mill and President of the Pomeroy Flour Company, is strongly talked of as a candidate on the Democratic State ticket for Treasurer of State, and we are told that the prospect of his nomination is decidedly good. Mr. Schreiner is a man of integrity as well as good business capacity, and we know of no other man off the Republican ticket whose election we would sooner see brought about."

The return of the gallant Maryland Fifth with its fresh laurels from Bunker Hill was the occasion of a warm and enthusiastic demonstration on the part of its thousands of friends yesterday. Our gentlemen did honor to themselves, to Baltimore, to Maryland, to the South and to the nation by their participancy in the centennial celebration; and the good that will result from their visit in bringing about a better understanding and fraternal feeling is incalculable. It is a noteworthy fact that with a single exception (the New York Seventh) the Fifth ranked higher in point of numbers than any regiment in attendance.—Baltimore Gazette.

Among the patriotic utterances from prominent Southerners of late is the following from the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart of Virginia: "The war has now ended. Let the men of the North and of the South see to it that it be ended in fact as well as in name! Let the bitterness which it engendered be buried out of sight forever! All discussions of its issues would be useless. It belongs to the dead past. It has passed into the domain of history. Let us look to the glorious future which lies before us, and let the only contests between the North and the South be as to which can do most to advance the prosperity and happiness and honor of our common country."

The French observers of the recent transit of Venus have completed their calculations of the angle of parallax, and report it to be 8,879 seconds, which agrees very nearly with the corrected calculations from a number of independent data prior to the transit. The angle mentioned indicates the distance of the earth from the sun to be in round numbers 92,100,000 miles, as more recently taught, instead of the old time orthodox 95,000,000 of miles in the school books. This, however, is the calculation of but one set of observers. The object of having so many posts of observation of the transit was to secure a number of independent calculations which, it was hoped, would closely correspond in result, and thus give some certainty to the estimate of the sun's distance, which is a standard element in most of the calculations for the use of navigators, and therefore of great practical importance to get as nearly right as possible.

OUR LIBEL SUIT.

ADDITIONAL OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[From the Butler Herald.]

AN EXCESSIVE AND UNREASONABLE VERDICT.

The libel instituted against the editors of The Post, has terminated in the rendition of a verdict of $10,000 damages in favor of the Plaintiff. In our judgment, and we read the testimony, this is a most excessive and unreasonable verdict. Injured reputation is not repaired by the amount of damages given by a jury, so much as it is by establishing the fact of innocence. A new trial should be granted.

[Franklin Spectator, Venango Co.]

A STUPID VERDICT.

The verdict of ten thousand dollars against the proprietors of this paper excites as much disapprobation as surprise throughout the country. It is universally condemned by the public and the press.—Pittsburgh Post.

We concur in the condemnation of such a stupid verdict; but still we don't feel so badly about it as we should if Brother Barr hadn't stopped exchanging with us. And we can't consider it as a judgment on The Post for the stoppage, for we should awfully hate to be avenged by such a bullheaded jury.

[Reporter, Centre Hall.]

SEVERE AND UNJUST.

This verdict is unnecessarily severe and unjust, and looks more like spitework than the shadow of justice. Such a jury belongs to the days of Jeffries and the bloody assizes, rather than to this enlightened day when we boast so fondly of the liberty of the press. Messrs Barr & Co., have our, as well as the sympathies of all just men.

[From the Luzerne Union, Wilkesbarre, Pa.]

The editor of the Pittsburgh Post has been prosecuted for libel in the civil courts by a lawyer of that city, and the jury gave him a verdict of $10,000 as damages. The Post is a Democratic paper of large influence, and the plaintiff was the Chairman of the Democratic County Committee at the time of the libel.

The libellous article was not anything like as vindictive and damaging as were those in the Scranton Free Press against Messrs. Hand, Throop and others, for which Coon and Beamish have been tried in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton and the jury refused to convict. In Pittsburgh the Scranton libels would cause a large verdict without delay.

The extract given below may be taken as a fair sample of the many letters received in regard to the verdict:

The Democrats here [Franklin Ven. Co. Pa.] are indignant about the verdict against you. I know of no one, either Democrats or Republicans that think it otherwise than outrageous. I do assure you the sympathy and hearty good will of all Democrats who read The Post in Franklin and vicinity and the number is large. Continue on in the good work and an admiring public will always approve the course of The Post.

THE THIRD TERM.

A REPULICAN VIEW OF GRANT'S LETTER.

[Boston Traveler.]

President Grant, on the 29th of May, wrote a letter to General White, Chairman of the late Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, in which he disposes of the third-term business. Unfortunately, the letter is so worded that it confirms the impression that the writer of it did mean to run for a third term, should he be offered a third nomination for the Presidency. The entire tone of the letter favors the view that he would have broken through the rule of Washington—a rule enforced by the great examples of Jefferson and Madison, Monroe and Jackson—had he been requested to do so; and we all know that a President is uncommonly well situated for obtaining a nomination. It is not an agreeable thing to read the President's letter, for the language in which it is written is that of a man who thinks he has been ill used, generally, and particularly when he was taken from the post of General of our standing army to be made President of the United States. We must confess that we can't see the ill-usages to which he has been subjected, for if he did not wish to leave the place he held in 1864-69, he could have said so—and it is just possible that the country could have found some one else to take the Presidential chair, six years since. As to the rewards for his services, they may not be equal to the value received, for his deeds were great and have won for him immortal fame; which is no light thing in the estimation of all generous spirits. Still, we think the returns for his services have been large, and we know that they are all the country had to give—and whoso gives everything gives much. He was made Major-General, Lieutenant-General, and General. He was elected to the Presidency of the United States, in 1868-9, by a great electoral vote, speaking the sense of a very great majority in the popular vote. Then he was re-elected to the Presidency of the United States by an almost unanimous electoral vote, speaking the sense of an enormous popular majority, such as no Presidential candidate ever before had received at the close of a hotly-contested conflict, and such as, in all probability, and under similar circumstances, no Presidential candidate ever will receive again. In respect to pecuniary matters, the Presidential salary was doubled for his benefit, per saltum; and though the change thus made was a most proper one, it is certain that it would not have been made for the benefit of any other man. On the whole, we think the President has been well treated, and that he has no ground for complaint.

AUDITOR GENERAL TEMPLE INTERVIEWED

The Reading Eagle gives the following as the result of an interview with Auditor General Temple:

Reporter—General Temple, there has been some severe criticism by the press of this country because it is alleged you appointed your law partner and son-in-law to important clerkships in the auditor general's office.

Gen. Temple—The office of auditor general is a very responsible one and as I have been sworn to discharge its duties faithfully and honestly, I claim the right of choosing my assistants, men in whom I have implicit confidence, who will do right under all circumstances and at all times stand by the interest of the taxpayers. With this object alone in view I have selected my clerks. In regard to the charge of selecting my former law partner this is a mistake. The gentleman who I suppose has been referred to is G. W. G Waddell, Esq., from Waynesburg, Greene county. He was never my law partner. He is a young man of irreproachable character, and who can command a certificate for capability and honesty, signed by men of all parties who know him in Greene county. It is true I have appointed my son-in-law, W. J. Bayard, but on account of illness he has not come on. This appointment was asked for by men of all parties in Greene county. He belongs to the Delaware family of Bayards, and unless his health improves he will never be sworn into office.

Reporter—As your office is one involving many details, how many clerks do you employ?

General Temple—There are eleven clerks beside myself.

Reporter—Have you retained any of the old clerks?

General Temple—Yes, sir; I found when I came to Harrisburg that the best interests—the business interests of the State, required of me the most experienced clerks, and after thoroughly canvassing the subject, the clerks were selected with this purpose in view, and I retained Mr. Olmsted, a Republican. He has been in the office for some years, and understands all the details. If I have erred in this appointment, it is because I desired only to serve the public.

Reporter—How about the sinking fund?

General Temple—On the first of September next, under the law, I will become a member of the sinking fund committee, and soon thereafter I will be able to tell the people of this State how and where their money is invested. If anything is wrong they shall know it, and if all is right they will also hear of it. In the meantime I am willing to render all the aid in my power to the committee of the Legislature, or any one else, to shed any light upon the management of the State Treasury. I believe in treating all men fairly; it has always been my rule in life, and I do not intend to depart from it now.

Reporter—I suppose from what you have said that you will not be limited to any particular treasurer's term of office.

General Temple—No, sir, I am willing to do anything that is honorable and business like, and shall screen no one, whether he is a member of my party or not—"the public interest is the first consideration."

Reporter—So far as you have gone have you found any irregularities?

General Temple—In Philadelphia the officers are largely indebted to the State, some of them owing back as far as 1873, while the law requires that they should settle with the State and pay up quarterly. Since I have been in office several thousands of dollars have been recovered to the State from Philadelphia office holders, and I propose to pursue the inquiry until I get for the State every cent due.

Reporter—Do you think that this money was kept back for political purposes?

General Temple—I have no opinion to express in answer to this question. You have the fact and you can draw your own conclusions. I would not impute wrong to any one unless it is proven.

Reporter—What do you think of the political outlook in this State?

Gen. Temple—I think if the Democrats are prudent in their nominees they will elect.

Reporter—Who would be the best man in the Democratic party for Governor?

General Temple—Among so many good men this is a difficult question to answer. A number of distinguished and able men are named in connection with this nomination, any one of whom would make an excellent Governor. The only rule which should prevail in the selection of a candidate, in my judgment, should be honesty, competency, and an unfaltering faith in Democracy as taught by the immortal Jefferson and perpetuated by General Jackson. By keeping in view this rule the party cannot go wrong.

GRANT, THE GRABBER.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF EXTRA BACK AND FRONT PAY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

Noticing in the Evening Post of May 25 that "the next centennial celebration after Bunker Hill" will be on July 3, and will celebrate General Washington's taking command of the American army; and thinking that the following speech of Washington on the acceptance of the command might be of as much interest to some of your readers as to myself individually, I send you a copy. The source I obtain it from is what makes it especially interesting to myself, for it is extracted from the September number of the Columbian Magazine, published by Emollet Moores, in Philadelphia, in 1786. I am the possessor of several bound volumes of the magazine from September, 1786, to December, 1787, inclusive. I wish that I could give you the quaint old style letters, but as I cannot I will give you the magazine heading instead:

"Speech of his excellency General Washington, when the president of Congress informed him of his being unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of the American army.

"Though I am truly sensible of the high honor done me in this appointment, yet I feel great distress from, a consciousness that my abilities and military experience may not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as Congress desires it, I will enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power I possess in the service, and for the support of the glorious cause. I beg they will accept my most cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation. But, lest some unlucky event should happen unfavorable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with.

"As to pay, sir, I beg leave to assure Congress, that no pecuniary consideration could have tempted me to accept this arduous employment at the expense of my domestic ease and happiness, so I do not wish to make any profit from it. I will keep an exact account of my expenses; those, I doubt not, they will discharge, and that is all I desire."

I wish that our politicians were as purely patriotic now. Were they so, we as a nation with one hundred years more history added to the date of that speech, would be better and happier than we are.

Yours truly,
JOHN K. HALLOWELL.
Kansas City, Mo., May 28, 1875.

POLITICAL.

Armstrong County Democracy—The County Nominations—James P. Barr Endorsed for Governor.

Special to The Post.

Kittanning, June 22.

The Democratic Convention met to-day and nominated the following ticket:

Prothonotary—Simon Truby, Jr.
Treasurer—J. B. Way.
Register and Recorder—James White.
Commissioners—Owen Hancock and J. R. Calhoun.
Auditors—D. W. Hawk and D. O'Donnell.
Delegates to the State Convention—G. S. Putney and Thomas H. Maher.

The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the representative delegates to the State Convention at Erie, just selected, be instructed to vote for James P. Barr, of Allegheny county, for Governor.

R.

THE INDIANS.

Omaha, June 23.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left their reservations in the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on their reservation though in limited numbers. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black hills and attend to the Indians.

CALIFORNIA.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Gen. Bidwell Nominated For Governor.

TEXT OF THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The People's Independent party assembled this morning. Estee, of San Francisco, Bidwell, of Butte, and Cattlin, of Sacramento, were placed in nomination for Governor. Without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

THE PLATFORM.

Whereas, The bitter dissensions that have divided the citizens of California into opposite parties, on purely neutral questions for so many years having passed away with the civil war, and the reconstruction measures growing out of the war, it has become obvious that serious local evils are weighing heavily upon the people of this State, requiring our earnest and thoughtful attention lest they become, through our carelessness, perpetual.

Whereas, The so-called National parties in California, have fallen, in a large measure, into the control of the more worthless elements of society in the interest of certain powerful corporations and associations of individuals, who systematically seek to accumulate wealth at the public expense, through and by means of the machinery of the Government, until affairs have reached a point where the people can no longer safely trust the political control of the State to either of them. Therefore,

Resolved, That the People's Independent party seeks to unite together honest and law-abiding citizens of all portions of California, irrespective of class, local or business distinctions, and regardless of religious or previous political opinion, for the purpose of bringing about a thorough system of reform in the State Court and municipal Government generally, and especially with a view of securing retrenchment in public affairs; the consequent reduction of taxation; the regulation and control of all corporations exercising franchises of a public nature; the reduction to a reasonable rate of fares and freight on railroads as well as steamboats operated on junction railroads, and in the prevention and punishment of unjust discriminations by railroads and other corporations against localities and individuals; the security from power or the possibility of monopoly of the natural water of the rivers, streams and lakes of the State, restoring them once more to the people; the rescue of the inhabitants of the cities and towns from the oppressive power of water and gas corporations, and other kindred monopolies; the purification of the administration of justice throughout the State by reforming our Grand Jury system, so that powerful criminals may be punished as well as the weak, and generally to secure such improved legislation in the interest of good Government as wisdom and an honest purpose of reform may suggest.

Resolved, That for the more perfect accomplishment of the foregoing, this Convention, composed of delegates representing all parties in California, pledge the People's Independent party, and its nominees for office throughout the State, to support and carry out by all lawful and proper means, the policy and purposes of the party as set forth in this platform.

Resolved, That to this end the Agricultural and Mining Companies of the interior hereby enter into solemn league and covenant to and with the cities of the State, and pledge themselves as solemnly to the counties of the interior that all officers, executive, legislative and judicial, elected by this party, in all parts of California, shall in good faith, endeavor, in their official capacities, lawfully to remedy the grievances of the people, not only such as are peculiar to their own special constituencies or locality, but the whole State as well.

Resolved, That we repeat and re-affirm the principles of the party as resolved upon by the judicial Convention of the People's Independent party, settled at Sacramento in September, 1873, and make them a portion of this platform as fully as if herein set forth, at large.

Whereas, Through improvident and inconsiderate legislation, funds generously appropriated by the nation, and materially increased by California, its cities and counties, to aid in constructing the Pacific Railroad, have been so employed that small numbers of individuals acting in the corporate capacity now own and control the only trans-continental railroad in the country, together with almost the entire railroad system of the State, as well as the river steamers and ferry boats plying upon our interior waters, thereby practically monopolizing, not only the entire overland traffic, but likewise the general carrying trade of the State and coast; and

Whereas, The corporations possess and exercise the power of controlling these railroads and steamboats arbitrarily make a levy and collect thereon the rates of freights and passenger fare, and enact and enforce rules and regulations at their own pleasure; and

Whereas, It is apparent that there can be no final relief from excessive charges and unjust discriminations of the Railroad Corporations through competition because of their vast wealth and power which invariably beat down all rival enterprises and ruin projectors, and failing in that, then combine with them against the people; and

Whereas, in order to retain this power to fix the rates and discriminate at pleasure, and prevent any legislative relief from being extended to the people, the Railroad corporations have in the past, systematically intermeddled with the corrupt politics of the State, using its wealth and influence to elevate schemes, and in many cases its interested partizans, to place them in legislative and other stations of trust, whereby the domination of the railroad and other corporations in our politics and government has become an intolerable evil; therefore be it

Resolved, That there is and can be no safety to good government, capital or productions, so long as the corporations in transportation by railroad and steamboat in this State possess the power, independently of law, to make their own rules and regulations, or to establish and collect tolls and rates of freight and fare at their own unrestricted will and pleasure.

Resolved, That the rates of freight and fare charged and collected on the railroads of California and on steamboats, owned and operated in connection with them, in most places where there is no competition, are unjust, unequal and excessively high, and the power now exercised by the railroad corporations in making regulations as far as their rates, is exercised in an unjust and oppressive manner, to the injury of individuals and localities as well as the general productive interests of the State.

Resolved, That the People's Independent Party hereby pledges its nominees for office throughout the State to reduce said rates of freight and fare by law, to adjust and fix the standard on the actual cost of the road, and the expenses of the operation, also to the enactment of a law to prevent and punish all manner of unjust discriminations against individuals or localities, and generally to reduce the railroad corporations to the supervision and control of the laws of the land.

Resolved, That while we seek, by all lawful means, to drive the railroad corporations out of politics and protect the people by wise and calmly considered legislation, from the extortion and unjust discrimination at their hands, we yet fully acknowledge the great value to the community of a properly constructed, and a justly managed system of railroads, and will ever stand ready to accord due appreciation and generous treatment to those who construct and manage them.

Resolved, That we favor the construction of all independent lines of competing railroads to connect the Atlantic States with California, provided they be built and operated in the interest of the people, and not solely in that of the monopolists, as is the way with railroads now existing in California.

The remaining resolutions relate to local affairs only.

The platform was adopted viva voce.

THE TICKET.

General Bidwell was nominated on the third ballot, and Pacheco for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation.

Secretary of State—W. Roush; Comptroller—Lawrence Crane; Treasurer—F. Baehr; Attorney General—P. Vancliff; Surveyor General—E. Twichell; Clerk of Supreme Court—Paul Morrill; Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. W. Guinn.

THE MAINE DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

AUGUSTA, June 22.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and six hundred and thirty-nine delegates were present.

General Samuel J. Anderson was chosen permanent Chairman. Committees were appointed, after which the convention adjourned.

THE PLATFORM.

In the afternoon session resolutions were read and adopted embodying the following declarations:

The Constitution is the people's only safeguard; the rights of the people and the States must be sacredly preserved from the touch of military or Congressive usurpation; civil supremacy in times of peace; equality of rights of all men under the law; a sound currency—coin or its equivalent; tariff for revenue only; the Government economically administered; an honest preservation of public faith to the public creditor; a return to economy in the administration of the Government—National, State, and Municipal; the abolition of unnecessary offices and the reduction of salaries; one term for President with a salary of $25,000.

The resolutions arraign the Republican party for the abandonment of principles for profligacy and corruption; condemn the administration in strong terms for the responsibility of the Louisiana usurpation and attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus by the last Congress, and pronounce it no longer safe to trust the reins of Government in such hands. The administration is pronounced responsible for the present depressed condition of the country's commerce, for the crippling of the ship building trade and for the driving of American mercantile marine from the ocean; the people of Maine are suffering under the burden of oppressive taxation and demand reform, and appeal to all men, without regard to party names or past differences to unite with them to secure this triumph.

An effort made to incorporate the financial resolutions of the Ohio Democratic Convention failed.

Gen. Charles W. Roberts of Bangor, wss nominated for Governor and the Convention adjourned.

MARINE DISASTER.

The United States Steamer Saranec Sunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The United States steamer Seranec, having on board as passengers Lieut. Maynard and Dr. Emil Bessils of the Smithsonian Institute left San Francisco on June 8th for Sitka and Behring Straits on a scientific expedition to make a collection for the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The steamer took inside the channel, called at Naraimo and at 8:45 A. M. Friday struck famous mid-channel rock in Seymour Narrows. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the proposed bridge at the narrows for Canadian Overland Railroad. The ship was going at the rate of fourteen knots with a seven knot current at the time of striking. The boat hung a few moments, swung off her bow and was run into Van Couver shore and made fast with a hawser to a tree and in an hour sunk completely out of sight, not even masthead being visible. But little stores or personal effects of the officers and crew were saved. The ship's company camped on the beach without shelter, and with but a limited supply of provisions. Lieutenant Commander Saunders, the pilot and thirteen men made their way by foot and same to Victoria, arriving there last night. The steamer Otter went this morning for the wreck. No lives were lost.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

GLASGOW, June 21.—The steamer Assyria, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Arrived—Steamship City of Paris, from New York.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived—Steamship Republic, from Liverpool.

WILKESBARRE.

Final Settlement of the Coal Troubles.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 22.—A final settlement of coal mining troubles was reached this afternoon. The Region Board called on Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, with a request that the officers of the union who have been refused re-employment for their prominent part in the late strike be allowed to go to work. The petition was granted, but Parrish wished it distinctly understood that the Miners Union is no longer to dictate who shall be employment or discharged, and that men shall not be forced to join the union in order to enter the mines. The greatest harmony prevails and all the callieries will start to-morrow.

THE THIRD TERM.

Senator Ingalls Believes that Grant Could Not Carry a State.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Republican's Kansas City special says: In an interview with a Times reporter, Senator Ingalls today stated he was opposed to Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. He said he could not carry one State in the Union if he should run. Kansas was dead set against him. Bristow, of Kentucky, was the strongest man in the Republican party, and in his opinion would be the next President. He believes the Republicans can elect their man without difficulty.

ERIE.

Fall of the Floors of a School Building.

ERIE, PA., June 23.—Two floors of school house No. 7, broke to-day while the school was in session. The scholars were held in their places by the seats. One little boy, Joseph Friess, was seriously if not fatally injured by a falling iron column. Digging out the basement loosened the foundation and caused the disaster.

The Harmonious Democracy AND AN EXCELLENT TICKET!

MATCH IT IF YOU CAN!

NO "FACTIONS" IN THE PARTY.

Candidates For Whom the Plundered Tax-Payers Can Safely Vote.

The Proceedings—The Nominations, Etc.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The Democratic Convention of Allegheny county assembled at Lafayette Hall, Wood street, yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock, and notwithstanding the intimations thrown out by the Ring organs of this city, opened, continued and closed—we can say without vanity—one of the most harmonious county assemblages ever held in this State, and, certainly, a Convention, which presents a marked contrast to the pitiful gatherings held by the few pseudo-Republicans of the county within the last week, and more especially the "peculiar" Convention held all day yesterday, and last evening at Library Hall.

There is not a doubt but that every delegate came to the Democratic Convention thoroughly imbued with the spirit of harmony, good feeling, and the hope that a strong ticket would be nominated. Throughout the Convention the same spirit was exhibited and at adjournment the greatest harmony prevailed. To the Chairman, John H. Bailey, Esq., who was the unanimous choice of the Convention, for Temporary and Permanent President, is due the main portion of the credit for preserving order; and, to the County Committee, belongs the great meed of praise, not only for having the floor kept clear, but for providing such admirable police arrangements, that every interested party, whether delegate, candidate, or friend of either, was thoroughly satisfied. Mr. Bailey makes one of the most satisfactory presiding officers of a large assemblage that we have ever seen. His tact, fairness and prompt judgment are simply unexceptionable.

LAFAYETTE HALL.

At 10:30 the 263 delegates had gotten into place, and the Convention was called to order by Chairman Bailey, who was subsequently unanimously made permanent Chairman. Temporary Secretaries, Frank M. Teufel, E. J. Roberts, W. Farley, J. R. Hunter, D. H. Jones, D. C. Bowers, were then elected. These were also afterwards made permanent. Three Tellers, Messrs. Jas. Semple, F. M. Hutchison and Augustus Pauline, were also elected, and the Convention cleared its decks for action.

CONTESTED SEATS.

Mr. Guthrie moved for the appointment of a committee of five on contested seats. Agreed to and the following gentlemen appointed by the Chair: R. Walker Guthrie, S. R. Fife, Wm. McCarthy, Victor E. Pauline and W. J. Means.

There being quite a number of contested seats, Chairman Bailey proposed that an additional committee be appointed. A motion to this effect prevailed and the following gentlemen were designated as the committee: J. G. Rolshouse, E. Porter, M. H. Markle, Joseph A. O'Neill and John Grant. Afterwards the name of W. A. Taylor was subsituted for that of M. H. Markle.

After waiting half an hour, and it being apparent that no business could be transacted before the reports of the committees came in, Chairman Bailey announced that he would adjourn the Convention until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock Chairman Bailey again called the Convention to order, and announced that the second committee appointed on contested seats had submitted their report. The following delegates were recommended by the committee and admitted to seats: W. J. McFetridge, Ninth ward; James Leonard, Fifth ward; A. P. Larimer and A. McMurray, of Snowden; Charles Lauer, Sixth ward; Richard Fuhrer, Twelfth ward; Joseph Hart and Jerome Rahm, of Sharpsburg. Four of the committee recomended Patrick Maloy, from the second precinct of the Seventh ward, against Joseph S. Stokely. Mr. Stokely was declared the choice of the Convention by a vote of 112 to 56, and was admitted to a seat. Half an hour after, the first committee appointed, reported the following persons claiming seats as entitled to them: W. McBride, first precinct of the Eighth ward; Marion H. Markle, second precinct of the Fourteenth ward; H. A. Freyvogle of the 3d precinct of the Thirteenth ward; Joseph Vogle, 2d precinct of Twenty-fourth ward; J. Burke, 1st precinct, Twenty-fourth ward; J. Carmach, 1st precinct, Upper St. Clair township; W. Douglass, Etna borough; J. Gaunster and J. Powers, 4th precinct, Eighth ward; J. McDonald, 2d precinct, Twenty-seventh ward; Martin Fagan, 1st precinct, Thirteenth ward; H. Murphy, 1st precinct, Third ward; Albert Stehle, 2d precinct, Third ward; J. F. Gildea, 1st precinct, Fourteenth ward; Michael McSwiggen, 5th precinct, Third ward; James Stewart, Third ward, Allegheny.

Mr. Hunter presented the affidavit of Stephen Walker, setting forth that Mr. F. McBride was not elected by the Democrats of his district, but by Republicans, and many of them colored; further, that Mr. Fitzgibbon was elected and contested the seat. The Convention however decided to admit Mr. McBride. The above gives the number of contested seats, but in most cases it seemed almost impossible to get the names of the contestees, so we omit them entirely.

NOMINATIONS.

Everything now being in readiness for action, Mr. B. C. Sawyer offered a resolution that the Convention proceed to the nomination of officers, commencing with the Sheriff, which was adopted.

On motion it was decided to vote viva voce, each delegate named in the following list answering when his name was called. This order, which was vigorously enforced, was very effective in preventing mistakes:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—1st D, P. McDonough; 2d D, M. Carney; 3d D, Jos. R. Hunter.

Second ward—1st D, John S. Kennedy; 2d D, M. H. Markle; 3d D, Frank M. McConnell.

Third ward—1st D, Albert Stahle; 2d D, Jas. F. Gildea.

Fourth ward—1st D, Jno. H. Bailey; 2d D, John McShane; 3d D, B. Coll.

Fifth ward—1st D, Wm. McCarthy; 2d D, John Leonard; 3d D, Owen M'Garvey.

Sixth ward—1st D, S. R. Patterson; 2d D, Chas. Lowe; 3d D, Jno. Freyvogle; 4th D, P. M'Quillan.

Seventh ward—1st D, George Barnes; 2d D, Jos. S. Stokeley; 3d D, Dennis Boyle.

Eighth ward—1st D, Wm. F. McBride; 2d D, W. J. Patterson; 3d D, John McKeefry; 4th D, Jas. M'Donald.

Ninth ward—1st D, Alex. Moore; 2d D, J. Tobin; 3d D, W. J. McFetridge.

Tenth ward—1st D, John Grant; 2d D, Daniel Driscoll.

Eleventh ward—1st D, John L. Brown; 2d D, Samuel Irwin; 3d D, M. Kirk; 4th D, Ramond Schiffhauer.

Twelfth ward—1st D, P. Costello; 2d D, Thomas C. Rafferty; 3d D, Jos. A. O'Neill; 4th D, Richard Fuhrer.

Thirteenth ward—1st D, Henry Murphy; 2d D, Thomas Breen; 3d D, Jos. Vogel.

Fourteenth ward—1st D, Michael McSwiggen; 2d D, Henry A. Freyvogle; 3d D, W. M. Murray; 4th D, John Ripper; 5th D, Martin Ferry.

Fifteenth ward—1st D, M. McSteen; 2d D, John Hughes; 3d D, L. Bennett.

Sixteenth ward—1st D, John Fay; 2d D, John Creagen; 3d D, M. Collins; 4th D, Victor Voegley; 5th D, John Coyle.

Seventeenth ward—1st D, Geo. Fox; 2d D, W. T. Taylor; 3d D, Thomas Fenlon: 4th D, D. Reardon.

Eighteenth ward—M. Costello, E. McCafferty.

Nineteenth ward—1st D, P. J. Cullin; 2d D, Alf. Anshutz; 3d D, M. C. Steele.

Twentieth ward—1st D, Jonas Smith; 2d D, R. Walker Guthrie; D, B. C. Sawyer.

Twenty-first ward—1st D, A. K. Henderson; 2d D, Louis Fundis; 3d D, W. H. Austin.

Twenty-second ward—1st D, Wm. C. Kerr; 2d D, Chris. Magee.

Twenty-third ward—1st D, Jos. Gant; 2d D, John House.

Twenty-fourth ward—1st D, J. Carmach; 2d D, John Burke.

Twenty-fifth ward—1st D, Wm. Ruhe; 2d D, Sylvester Hafey; 3d D. John Mulvey.

Twenty-sixth ward—1st D, D. Worling; 2d D, W. Carle, 3d D, Henry Doyle; 4th D, B. Rauch.

Twenty-seventh ward—1st D, F. G. Hogle; 2d D, Martin Fagan.

Twenty-eighth ward—1st D, O. H. Scott; 2d D, F. X. Pauline; 3d D, Jos. Denmarsh.

Twenty-ninth ward—1st D, James McKern; 2nd D, John Wilson.

Thirtieth ward, 1st D, Joseph S. Haney; 2nd D, Wm. Slicker.

Thirty-first ward—Jacob Schwarm, David Hughey.

Thirty-second ward—1st D, Wm. Engle; 2nd D, Louis Good, Jr.

Thirty-third ward—John Cavanaugh, Patrick Laughran.

Thirty-fourth ward—A. W. Foster, jr., J. D. Buckley.

Thirty-fifth ward—1st D, Clemens Kester; 2nd D, John O'Reilly.

Thirty-sixth ward—1st D, E. P. Stevenson; 2nd D, James McBride.

Thirty-seventh ward—1st D, Wm. Boyd; 2nd D, A. W. Cadman.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. P. Beadell, W. Wolfendale.

Second ward—1st D, W. T. Farley; 2d D, John Grant; 3d D, Frank Byrne; 4th D, Jacob Snyder.

Third ward—1st D, F. Faulkner; 2d D, Isaac Stern; 3d D, Frank M. Teufel; 4th D, V. Banzer; 5th D, James Stewart.

Fourth ward—1st D, Hugh McGuire; 2d D, John Cosgrave; 3d D, Daniel McGeary; 4th D, V.E. Pauline.

Fifth ward—1st D, James Lindsay; 2d D, Thos. Duffy; 3d D, Charles Lighthill.

Sixth ward—1st D, Wm. T. Logan; 2d D, Joseph Dearstine; 3d D, H. Bauers.

Seventh ward—1st D, L. Waters; 2d D, R. Childs; ; 3d D, N. Kelley.

Eighth ward—1st D, Paul Schwent; 2d D, H. Noll.

Ninth ward—P. M'Guire, T. H. McAnally.

Tenth ward—Chas. Maginn, C. Linck.

Eleventh ward—W. F. Richardson, F. L. Smith.

M'KEESPORT.

First ward—J. Wampler, J. T. M'Millin.

Second ward—W. B. Neal, J. Stratton.

Third ward—C. M. Bailey, D. Nill.

BOROUGHS.

Braddock's—Conrad Speidle, Alex. Law.

Bellevue—R. H. Longmore.

Chartiers—J. H. Barem, Pat. Kelly.

Etna—John Powers, J. Gunster.

West Bellevue—James Semple, D. H. Jones.

Beltzhoover—W. A. Jones, Theodore Langler.

Elizabeth—James Donaldson, John McElravy.

Millvale—Hugh Coll, James P. Barry.

Mansfield—A. Curley, P. F. Farrell.

Sewickley—F. M. Hutchinson, D. Reisinger.

Sharpsburgh—Jos. Hart, Jerome Rahm.

Tarentum—E. A. Abbott, Jos. Ingram.

Verona—M. F. Bright, J. Blackford.

West Elizabeth—S. R. Fife, U. W. Teagarden.

TOWNSHIPS.

Baldwin—1st D, Wm. Franey; 2d D, Samuel Cooley.

Chartiers—Moses Walsh, V. A. Reed.

Collier—Patrick Hamill, Sam'l Kesling.

Crescent—T. B. Smith, A. A. Porter.

Elizabeth—1st D, A. McKinley; 2d D, Robert Shields; 3d D, W. Thompson; 4th D, Charles Rudolph.

East Deer—David Banks, John Shoop.

Franklin—Hugh McAleer Thos. Jones.

Fawn — ———

Findley—James Stewart, Robert McAyeal.

Forward—J. S. McCarty, Robert McKinney.

Hampton—Henry McNeel, E. Nuttal.

Harrison—John Jameson, Geo. Johnston.

Indiana—1st D, James Hutchinson; 2d D, Joseph Franey.

Jefferson—A. W. Ordell, W. Beam.

Kilbuck—1st D, R. W. Cowan; 2d D, J. W. Karns.

Leet—W. J. Means, E. Porter.

Lower St. Clair—1st D, Peter Massing; 2d D, R. R. Bell.

Lincoln—R. P. Gumbert, H. Heath.

Mifflin—1st D, John F. Neal; 2d D, William Derson; 3d D, H. B. Cochran.

Moon—Andrew Beggs, John C. Boggs.

Marshall—S. Neely, David Neely.

McCandless—J. G. Rolshouse, John Menard.

North Fayette—Alexander McFarland, Geo. K. Robb.

Neville—Charles V. Krugh, Robert Phillips.

North Versailles—A. G. Miller, Geo. H. Harrison.

Ohio—James Boyd, Chas. Howard.

O'Hara—John Cable, H. Boyd.

Plum—A. A. Conner, A. Dougherty.

Penn—Frank Wilson, W. H, M'Nary.

Pine—Speaker Graham, A. McClintock.

Patton—1st D, Jas. G. Haymaker; 2d D, J. L. M'Ginnis.

Robinson—1st D, W. Wansmith; 2d D, Mark Andrews.

Ross—1st D, Joshua Ward. 2d D, Peter Ivory.

Reserve—John Fulton, Jacob Heid.

Richland—Robert Gibson, M. Crummie.

Shaler—1st D, W. Weible; 2d D, Wm. C. Bryant.

S. Versailles—1st D, Thomas W. Stewart; 2d D, James McClintock; 3d D, R. W. Willey.

Snowden—A. P. Larimer, A. McMurray.

South Fayette—Thomas Gladden, E. Heastings.

Sewickley—Samuel Crease, David Levin.

Scott—1st D, Wm. McMillan; 2d D, John Conner.

Stowe—P. Beck, Jacob Allen.

Upper St. Clair—1st D, Wilson Douglass; 2d D, C. Bower.

Union—W. S. Jackson, Felix Rogers.

Wilkins—1st D, James Hawkins; 2d D, John Glunt.

West Deer—1st D, John C. Bryson, Neil Diamond; 2d D, Thomas Hulings, W. D. Wilson.

SHERIFF.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for Sheriff: Messrs. E. H. Patterson, Henry B. Long, Peter Fairley, Henry Large, Jr., and Wm. McCormick.

Two ballots were taken, resulting as follows:

	1st B.	2d B.
Patterson	124	156
Long	78	98
Fairly	42	
Large	18	4
McCormick	3	

The names of Messrs. Fairley and McCormick were withdrawn after the first ballot. On the second ballot, Mr. Patterson, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee.

Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, a Long delegate, moved to make the nomination of Mr. Patterson unanimous; this was seconded by Mr. Sawyer, when it was unanimously adopted.

On the second ballot 130 votes were necessary to a choice.

CLERK OF COURTS.

Nominations for this office being next in order the names of Messrs. J. P. O'Neill, Joseph M. Carson and Frank Lee were suggested.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer the nominations were closed and the ballotting resulted as follows:

	1st B.	2d B.
Jas. P. O'Neill	94	126
Joseph M. Carson	45	8
Frank Lee	85	96

On the second ballot Mr. O'Neill having received a majority of votes was declared the nominee.

MOTION TO POSTPONE.

As it was by this time growing late Mr. Sawyer moved to adjourn until Thursday at ten o'clock A. M. An amendment was offered naming the same hour on Monday. Both the amendment and motion were rejected. As an adjournment could not be had it was agreed, in order to expedite business that the candidates, for the balance of the offices, receiving the highest number of votes should be declared nominated.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

In voting for County Commissioners, each delegate voted for two candidates and the two receiving the highest vote, were declared the nominees. Following is the vote:

William Magee	43
Jacob A. Lashell	108
C. W. Bryson	4
Henry Gerber	4
Isaac Brausman	40
John O'Riley	111
H. S. Ackley	16
John M. Johnson	0
James Irvin	155

Messrs. Irwin and O'Riley receiving the highest number of votes, were declared elected.

Mr. Johnston's name was withdrawn while the ballot was being taken.

CONTROLLER.

Mr. W. H. Mechling was nominated for this office, and on motion, was elected by acclamation.

RECORDER.

For this office Messrs. Wm. E. Giles, Wm. H. Stoughton and Jerome Bonnett were nominated.

Giles	106
Stoughton	14
Bonnett	24

Mr. Giles was declared the nominee for Recorder.

For the remaining offices, Register, Treasurer and Director of the Poor, each delegate voted for all the candidates for each office, and the one receiving the highest vote was declared the nominee. This resolution expedited matters greatly and had the effect to restore to good humor those who had grown hungry.

The vote resulted as follows for the different offices:

TREASURER.

For Treasurer, Messrs. James H. English, J. C. Bryant, C. H. Paulson and Paul Hugus were nominated. Mr. Paulson's name was, however, withdrawn. Following is the vote:

English	108
Bryant	1
Hugus	36

Mr. English was declared the nominee.

REGISTER.

For Register Messrs. Alex. McFarland, R. Mitchel and Samuel Neely were nominated.

Following is the vote:

McFarland	85
Mitchel	48
Neely	12

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Many of the county delegates having gone home the vote for this office was quite light, the city delegates being required to take back seats. Messrs. Wm. Franey, Charles Bryson, Henry S. Ackley, John Powers and R. H. Hunter were nominated.

Following is the vote:

Franey	6
Ackley	8
Powers	2
H. R. Hunter	14

Mr. Hunter was declared the nominee.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CHAIRMAN.

There being no further business before the Convention, Mr. B. C. Sawyer offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the new County Committee are authorized to fill all vacancies that may occur.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee are returned to John H. Bailey, Esq.

The resolutions were adopted with a yell and Mr. B. was loudly called on for a speech. He, however, declined to say more than was necessary to express his thanks for the honor, being very weary after his arduous day's work.

Mr. Hunter being called on for a speech, in a few fitting words expressed his acknowledgments, after which the assemblage dispersed.

A BIG COUNTERFEIT STRIKE.

THREE PARTIES ARRESTED—PROMINENT CITIZENS SAID TO BE IMPLICATED.

The United States detectives were successful on Sunday in landing a pair of counterfeiters in jail. Shortly afterward, Davis, one of the Allegheny letter carriers, was arrested for complicity and locked up. The matter has been kept so quiet and the officers are still so reticent that it is impossible to get a full history of the affair. For some time the detectives have been on the lookout for the parties who have been shoving a well executed counterfeit fifty dollar greenback. Last Saturday Detective Benson and others got wind of the birds at Columbus and arranged to take them in. They were discovered on a Panhandle train bound for this city. The detectives entered into an agreement with them to take $28,000, worth of the stuff for which they were to pay $7,000. After the play had gone on long enough to satisfy them that they had the right men in tow they revealed their true colors. Then began a scene. **The birds were not disposed to submit to handcuffs and jail without making an effort for their freedom. The detectives brought out their revolvers and bracelets, and informed their prisoners that the jig was up with them. This had the desired effect, but not until after considerable excitement had been created in the car. The train arrived here on Sunday morning and the two men were safely deposited in jail. The names given were George Wilson and James Lyons. The detectives then went to the Allegheny postoffice and arrested one of the carriers by the name of Davis, charging him with being an accomplice. Besides these it is said there are several prominent citizens of Allegheny implicated in the affair, and startling developments are expected soon.**

SUICIDE.

The body of a man, named Brantner, was found up Legionville run, a mile above Economy, on Saturday evening. A revolver lay at his side, and examination showed that a bullet had entered his brain. Deceased was a laborer in the employ of the Economites: He had evidently committed suicide, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deed had evidently been committed some days before discovery.

A DISORDERED state of the blood is the prime cause of many serious complaints, such as skin diseases, serofula, cancerous and tuberculous affections, &c. Dr Jayne's Alterative purifies the blood and destroys the virus of these diseases.

wsm&w

THE RING CONVENTION.

A RADICAL LOVE FEAST.

THE CLANS LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE—OCCASIONAL ILL WINDS—EVERY MAN A MULDOON—THEY STICK TO THEIR MEN AND NEVER CHANGE.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

At five minutes past eleven Col. Wm. Blakely stepped to the front of the stage and announced that the roll would be called at once, and requested that all delegates answer to their names and take seats in the parquette. After all the delegates had been seated there were still a few reporters and visitors remaining in the parquette circle. The Chairman instructed the police to see that those persons either go out or go where they belonged.

CREDENTIALS.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was called for. The chair stated that the report of this committee had been received at the previous meeting. The Lindsay men went solid against this, claiming that some of their delegates had been thrown out out when they were fairly elected. A card was largely circulated through the house, containing the affidavit of the judges of the second precinct, Second ward, that A. Ludwig had a majority of the votes cast instead of the person to whom the seat was awarded by the committee on contested seats.

On a motion to proceed to a ballot without calling up Committee on Credentials, the yeas and nays were called and resulted in favor of proceeding to ballot by a vote of 153 to 64.

A LITTLE BREEZE.

When 'Squire Patterson called David Shay, of Verona borough, two parties, Arch Rowan and Col. Haymaker answered, and neither would yield. Each had tickets, one of which contained an order from Shay, deputising Rowan to cast his vote, and the other by regular papers substituting Col. Haymaker. A committee of three took the matter in hand, which submitted two reports, the majority in favor of Rowan, the minority for Haymaker. The majority report was rejected and the minority adopted. Mr. Rowan was invited to a seat on the platform and his opponent admitted to his seat on the floor. It was charged that there had been some "shenanagan" going on in regard to this matter, but the decision was mainly satisfactory, although neither of the men voted for the man for whom Mr. Hay was elected, Lindsay. Mr. Rowan was for Deihl and Haymaker for Fife.

BALLOTING.

The balloting then proceeded rather quietly. Occasionally a little squabble would be indulged in by way of amusement. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Deihl	67
Fife	77
Lindsay	70
Cluley	10

SECOND ROUND.

After a little skirmish in regard to some substitutes, the second ballot was called, resulting as follows:

Deihl	65
Fife	77
Lindsay	72
Cluley	9

THIRD BALLOT.

Deihl	69
Fife	71
Lindsay	78
Cluley	6

Thus the ballots went on without material change until after the seventh, when a recess of twenty minutes was taken ostensably for the purpose of getting a new supply of tally sheets, but really to give time to talk over the situation. From the way the delegates talked it was thought by the friends of Lindsay that he was going ahead at the next ballot. The Cluley men opposed every motion to drop the man at each ballot who had the lowest number of votes, and were so persistant that their desires were respected, or rather those who wished to carry Cluley along would grow noisy and prevent a vote on the question. **The object was to keep him on hand with a view of consolidating on him in case either side should give way in favor of one of the other candidates.**

EIGHTH BALLOT.

A slight change was made in this ballot, mainly by the absence of delegates from the hall. There was some wrangling, and noise occasioned by the Chair refusing to receive votes for delegates outside of the first row of seats in the parquett circle. However, the Convention sustained the Chair, and several votes from outside of the prescribed ring were refused. The vote stood:

Lindsay	75
Fife	75
Deihl	65
Cluley	6

Ninth ballot the same.

A LITTLE STORM.

Mr. McCormick—"I move, Mr. Chairman, without having in view the interests of any particular candidate, that this Convention adjourn until September 10th at ten o'clock."

Cries of "set down, put him out, no, no, order" were so vociferous that the chairman was unable to make himself heard. although he made a great effort to do so. Mr. Powers in a fit of indignation, moved to lay the motion under the table. Then followed another breeze. The motion was corrected and passed overwhelmingly. A motion was then made that after the next ballot was taken that the lowest man be dropped. Then came a terrific storm of confusion, Mr. Hunter, Second ward, Allegheny, spokesman of the Cluley men, attempted to speak against the motion, but his voice was lost in the roar. E. D. Wilt, Fourteenth ward, city, denounced the movement as a dirty attempt to gag the honest voter and defeat the choice of the people. Finally a vote was called which resulted as follows:

Diehl	61
Lindsay	72
Fife	73
Cluley	5

The tenth, eleventh and twelfth ballots were without material change. Several times the meeting grew quite boisterous, but it seemed impossible to get up a first-class row. To say that it was simply uncomfortable in the hall, would scarcely be doing justice to the heat. The delegates sweltered and fumed, but to no purpose. A great number of delegates got tired and went home, leaving substitutes to do their voting for them. This gave the "ring" followers a chance to get in, which promised to make it a little livelier.

A KNOCK DOWN.

While the ballot was being taken about twelve o'clock, Billy Boyce, of Allegheny, detected a delegate going back on his candidate, and in order to waken him up, he hit him a chuck under the ear and laid him out. The police took him to the lock-up.

At three o'clock this morning the Convention was still in session, the vote remaining unchanged.

ADJOURNED

At a quarter of four o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

BUTCHERS AS MANUFACTURERS.

The case of Louis Mattern, who keeps a meat shop on Madison avenue, Allegheny, and who appealed from the assessment of the Mercantile Appraiser of the county, was argued in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, before Judges Collier and Sterrett. Messrs. Duff and Leggate appeared for appellant and Major A. M. Brown for the assessor. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court decided that although mere butchering and selling could not be held to be manufacturing, yet the business embraced manufacturing in the production of sausage, lard, corned beef, pudding, etc., and decided the case against the appellant.

It will be taken to the Supreme Court.

[Correspondence Weekly Post.]

NEBRASKA.

THE COUNTIES ON THE LINE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS—THEIR GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.

NORTH PLATTE, Nebraska.
June 10, 1875.

In a previous letter I tried to give a general idea of Nebraska as a State, in this I shall specify the counties that offer, in my judgment, the best inducements to emigrants who want a home in this, the Queen of the Western States. To begin with, I should advise no one, for ten years to come, to go far from the line of the Union Pacific Road. This road is one of the best built in the United States, and it is managed quite as much in the interests of the people as in the interest of the company. It has a vital interest in the development of the country, and what it can do to promote its growth, it does. It furnishes a sure market east and west for all the products of the country through which it passes, and settlers will do well to get lands near it. Therefore, I shall devote this letter to the country on that line alone.

DODGE COUNTY.

Every acre in this county is good. It is well watered, and has the same soil that all of the Platte valley possesses. A fifth of the county is bottom land, and four-fifths is such land as makes a natural and perfect system of drainage. Good water is found by driving wells from 15 to 20 feet. It has now a population of 7,000, which is rapidly increasing.

Fremont, the county seat, is a splendid town with a population of 3,000, and is growing literally "like a weed." This season, despite the grasshoppers, 150 buildings will be erected, in fact, nearly that number are under way now. It has excellent schools and churches, and as good society as can be found in any eastern town of the same size. The Union Pacific Road has 41,000 acres of land in this county, which range in price from $5 to $10. There are flourishing villages all over the county and the farmer who settles in Dodge will find all the advantages of markets, society, schools, etc., that he will get on land worth $200 per acre in New York, Ohio or Pennsylvania. And let me say right here, that all who buy this land are certain to make money if they hold it. Fremont, and all the other villages in the county need more mechanics badly.

COLFAX COUNTY,

precisely like Dodge, in soil and climate, though not so densely populated. The railroad has 75,000 acres of land from $3 to $10 per acre, and the government has huge quantities which may yet be homesteaded or pre-empted. Schuyler, the county seat, is a nobby little town, growing rapidly. **He who takes land in Colfax does well, and the mechanic or business man who settles in Schuyler does well also.**

PLATTE COUNTY

is one of the largest in the State and one of the best. There are many farms in Platte which have been tilled fifteen years without a failure of crops. The county has splendid roads, excellent bridges and rich lands. The railroad company has 160,000 acres of land at from $5 to $8 per acre, and government land is still plenty.

Columbus, the county seat, is a splendid town, and growing very fast. It does the trade north and west for 60 miles. Last year there were sold at Columbus 70 reapers and mowers, 60 wagons, 169 plows and a vast number of other agricutural implements. **The first wheat shipped from Columbus was 12 car loads in 1870.** In 1873 there were 1,260 car loads shipped. Two tons of prairie hay can be cut from an acre in Platte valley, wheat averages 20 bushels to the acre, corn 60, oats 60, potatoes 400, and prices are always good. Columbus wants carriage and wagon shops, there are none in the county—more tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and for that matter all kinds of mechanics; of lawyers and physicians there are quite enough.

Columbus will be in ten years a city of 8,000 people, and real estate is very cheap there. Platte county is one of the best in the State for settlers, and profit is certain for all who come.

MERRICK, HALL, BUFFALO AND HOWARD COUNTIES

are all excellent counties, and the railroad has thousands of acres in it from $3 to $6 per acre. Lone Tree, the county seat of Merrick, is a thrifty growing town. Grand Island is an important town in Hall county, which does a very large business. Following we come to

KEARNY, ADAMS AND HAMILTON,

on the south side of the Platte river, in which lands can be had from $2 to $6 and all good land, and finally to

LINCOLN COUNTY,

which is the largest organized county in the State, and is a body of splendid farming and grazing land. The valley is superb in grain production, and the rising land is celebrated for its growth of grass as well as grains.

The country is watered by the forks of the Platte river, 295 miles from Omaha, with an altitude of over 2,700 ft. The valley at this point is about five miles wide, the soil sandy loam and very rich. The hill covered with rich buffalo and bunch grass, on which cattle live the entire winter without any other feed. Large herds of cattle are grazed here and fattened for Chicago and eastern markets. The dairy interest is growing rapidly, and is destined to be a great source of wealth to this portion of the state.

A cheese factory, capable of handling the milk of one thousand cows, is completed. Small grains and root crops are more successful than corn, and the crops find a never failing market in the mining regions to the west. Sheep raising is an industry that promises to become very extensive; one firm have a flock of 4,000 head that have been wintered on the buffalo grass, and are in fine condition. Smaller lots are usually wintered on hay, as it is less expensive than to keep shepherds to graze them. In addition to the Platte river there are a great number of springs that come to the surface along the valley, all of very fine water. Population of Lincoln county about 3,000. First settlement in 1867. Manufactories—wagons, brooms, cheese. **The U. P. R. R. Co. have the most extensive shop at this point that they have on their line, this being the end of the first grand division of that road. North Platte has the finest school building in the State outside of Omaha, and two of the best wagon bridges in the State. The total bonded indebtedness of the county is $30,000, while the assessed valuation of personal property alone is nearly $2,000,000, hence taxes are light—two and one-half per cent. this year, including State taxes. The settlers are principally Americans, and a very intelligent class of people. There is no better point for making an investment either in lands, cattle or manufacturing than this, and I should have said something of the topography of the country outside of the valley. The hill country mentioned rises from the valley in abrupt sandy ridges, which extend for about one or two miles, when they subside into decorous table-lands of rich soil, capable of raising large crops of grain or sustaining large herds of cattle. Timber is scarce in the Platte valley, but found in endless quantities at the headwaters of streams lying thirty or forty miles north of us, and in the canons fifteen miles south.**

In these letters I can give only a faint idea of the beauty and richness of this favored State. Those desiring to make either homes or investments in Nebraska, can get full and explicit information by sending a postal card to O. F. Davis, Omaha, Nebraska, who will send, free of charge, a copy of the Pioneer, an illustrated paper, which contains everything that needs to be known concerning not only the railroad lands, but those of the government yet unoccupied, with full instructions how to proceed to get all that may be desired.

P.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

H. Shannon, charged by Louis A. Bach with assault and battery, plead nolle contendere.

Eli Delaware plead guilty to larceny, charged by John McEnulty.

John Walker was convicted of burglary of the house of A. K. Joy.

Daniel Bergan was convicted of fornication and bastardy, charged by Margaret Cruse.

Michael Gallagher plead guilty of larceny, charged by John Wilhelm, Jr.

Chas. Hubbard plead nolo contendere to false pretense charged by S. F. Roberts.

The jury were out in the case of Mathew Lafferty, charged with larceny.

In the case of Anthony Gallagher charged with the larceny or coal from Felix Negley in Robinson township, the jury disagreed and were discharged. It seems that the defendant had a quasi arrangement by which he was allowed to take coal from the yards under restrctions. He had transcended his powers, and the jury first brought in a verdict of trespass. The Judge informed them that they were in the wrong Court for that verdict, when they again retired and finally agreed to disagree.

James Kennedy is on trial on a charge of larceny.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The Smoky Island ejectment suit is still on trial.

Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick are hearing the argument list.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the equity case of D. C. Oyster, assignee of the Philadelphia and Toby Creek Coal and Oil Company vs. vs. Abel Gresh et al., which was argued some days since, the court yesterday granted a decree in favor of complainant.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county filed a petition for final discharge, and usual order made for final hearing.

O. F. Sheldon & Co., Crawford county. Assignee directed to give bond in $10,000.

R. J. Davis, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Report of sale of real estate by assignee was confirmed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

John H. Bishop, Robert Hamilton et al. vs. the steamboat Juniata, suit for wages. Decrees were entered in default of an answer.

U. S. vs. Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad, referred to elsewhere.

August Schwarm, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Voluntary petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual order to show cause was issued, returnable July 2d prox.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Matthew Lafferty was convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to mercy; Thos. Wagner prosecutor.

Mary Wilson was convicted of larceny, but recommended to mercy; T. M. Bryan was the prosecutor.

J. J. McGuire was acquitted of larceny charged by Daniel D. Baker.

Thomas Hine's case was settled on payment of costs by prosecutor. He was charged with fraud and false pretense.

Jane Kennedy, charged with larceny by Thos. Martin, was acquitted.

In the case of John Stewart et al., charged with burglary, the Stewarts were acquitted and William Sarver was convicted.

William Hedgings, charged with felonious assault and battery, was convicted of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury were out in the Smoky Island ejectment case.

Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick are hearing the argument list.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the cases of J. R. Palmer & Co., of Warren county, on application Burger & Fuess, of Erie, were allowed to join.

Jacob Kerner, bankrupt of Erie county, on petition filed, the assignee was allowed to sell certain personal property at private sale.

In the matter of Peter Grace, of Mercer county, J. C. Cornwall was chosen assignee and the choice confirmed by the Court.

In the matter of R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt of Westmoreland county, the register having reported the proceedings at the meeting for composition that the composition —offered by the debtor—had been accepted by the creditors. An order was made for notice to creditors of a hearing on the 7th prox., for confirmation of said composition.

A petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy was filed by Asaph T. Rowand, of this city, and the matter referred to Register Harper.

Thomas D. Sax and Lewis C. Hessler, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Willard.

In the case of B. M. Laughlin vs the steamer Juniata, a decree of forfeiture was entered.

In the matter of Francis Adary, bankrupt, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, the order of sale was changed, so as to sell discharged of the lien of Hopkins, Wright & Co.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Eli Delaware, for larceny, Jno. McEnulty prosecutor, was sentenced ten days to jail.

Sentence was suspended in the case of Charles Cronan, charged by D. Ross with assault and battery. Cronan was released on his own recognizance in the sum of $50.

George Hedging, convicted of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Jacob C. Brown (colored), on each of two indictments for fornication, charged by Charlotte O'Brien and Reese Jones, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, and to pay costs of prosecution.

Timothy Steen, for larceny from Albert McQuaid, was sentenced fifteen months to the Work House.

Henry Shannon, on a charge of larceny, made by Perry Fowler, and one of assault and battery by Louisa Bach, was sentenced on the first charge to the Work House for four months. Sentence was suspended on the second charge.

Mary Wilson, convicted of larceny, charged by L. M. Bryan, was sentenced to jail for nine months.

Charles Hubbard, who plead nolle contendere to a charge of false pretense in getting some jewelry from S. F. Roberts' jewelry store, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. He asked as a favor to be sent to the Penitentiary instead of the Work House, as he had some knowledge of shoemaking and wished to complete his apprenticeship. Judge Stowe approving of the laudable desire, granted the request readily.

Con Driscoll was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years on a charge of felonious assault and battery on Officer John Moesner. Sentence was suspended on a count for simple assault and battery, of which he was also convicted.

At this juncture Judge Ewing ascended the bench in order to get his work in on some unfortunates who had been tried before him.

P. H. Minogue, convicted of having fired a building in the East End with intent to defraud an insurance company, was first called up. His Honor stated that the motion for a new trial was overruled and sentenced the prisoner to two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Johnny Newell plead nolle contendere to keeping a gambling house. The Judge said that he had received quite a number of requests to make the sentence as light as possible, but that he considered it a case requiring severe punishment. Newell was then sentenced to pay a fine of $400 and to undergo imprisonment in the Work House for eight months.

Robert Austin, for keeping a gambling house, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Work House for three months.

Jno. Blymer, who plead nolle contendere to a charge of renting a house to a gambler, was fined $100 and costs and sentenced two months to the Work House.

John Schulties, for selling liquor without license, was fined $100 and costs.

Kate Clinton, for selling liquor without license, was fined $50 and costs.

Sentence was postponed in the case of John Walker, convicted of burglary in the house of Mr. Joy, on Squirrel Hill, in order to give Walker an opportunity to show himself whiter than painted, if possible.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart et al to D. T. Watson, the court authorized the assignee to agree with as many of the creditors as will consent to submit to arbitration, without exception or appeal, and to proceed to a hearing and decision in each case.

The account of the assignee was presented and confirmed nisi, in the voluntary assignment of S. J. Knorr & Son to Wm. Cooper et al.

A petition for a divorce was presented by Delila Stevens against Robert Stevens. A subpoena was awarded.

The inquisition was presented and approved in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Mary J. Martin, and Martin Gannon was appointed a committee to give bond in $1,000.

Walter F. Austin was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of John G. Schultz vs. Catharine Scultz.

Mary Greer presented a petition for a divorce from John Greer. A subpoena was awarded.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company vs. David Fagan, restraining the defendant and his agents and employes from operating a public ferry across the Monongahela, from Soho to Twenty-second street, South Side.

The general argument list will be taken up to-day.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

At eleven o'clock the jury in the Smoky Island ejectment suit, who had gone out the day previous, returned the following verdict.

We find for the plaintiffs all that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the low water line as fixed by the Commission and District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the act of sixteenth of April, 1858, at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet up the river from the center of Union bridge; thence by a line northward and parallel to said Union bridge and the embankment thereof, to low water line of Killbuck Island, indicted by the blue line on the draught in plot of said island made by Carl Wynn, marked "Plan of Smoky Island in 1785, drawn by Carl Wynn, C. E., June 10, 1875," which is returned herewith and attached to this verdict; thence down the north channel or branch of Allegheny river, as marked on said plan, by the said blue line, which the jury find was the low water mark of said island in 1806, to where it strikes the low water line or said Commission; thence up the said river by the said low water line of said Commission, to the place of beginning. The said described boundary being the whole of said Killbuck island, down to the low water mark, as the same existed in 1806, except that portion to the Southward cut off by the low water line, as fixed by said Commission. This verdict being subject to the opinion of the Court in banc on the question of law reserved, to wit:

Whether by virtue of the act of 16th April, 1858, (fixing high and low water lines), and the subsequent proceedings under that act—the Island having previously been swept away, and the foundation thereof being then a bar at low water, and the river bed at high water—the said foundation became attached to the main land, and the title thereto became vested in the City of Allegheny, or the lot owners.

George L. Dennison was discharged under the insolvent laws.

In the case of William Hegermann vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, viewers were appointed to assess damages.

On motion of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., Jas. W. Collins and Jas. S. Kay were admitted to practice in this Court.

SMOKY ISLAND.

POINTS SUBMITTED BY BOTH SIDES.

[From The Daily Post, June 18.]

In order that our readers may have a clear idea of the case in dispute we print the points yesterday submitted by counsel on both sides. By an examination of them the reader may be able to form some idea of the claims of each party.

PLAINTIFFS' POINTS.

1. That if the jury believe under the evidence, that the territory embraced in the writ, subject to the disclaimer filed of rocord by the plaintiffs, is co-extensive with the territory of Killbuck, or Smoky Island, as it once existed, then it was competent for the Legislature to grant a valid title thereto, upon such terms of payment as the Legislature might choose to prescribe, and that the act of 1873 does, if the jury find as above stated, confer a valid title upon the plaintiffs, as against the City of Allegheny.

2. That the averment in the act of 1873, that the territory described in the patent and writ is co-extensive with the former territory of Smoky or Killbuck Island, constitutes prima facie evidence of such coincidence, and should be so regarded by the jury; and in passing upon the question of the existence and extent of the Island in question, the jury may consider, in connection with the averment of the act of 1873, the old plans and maps in evidence, and the testimony of the several witnesses; that the application, appraisement and survey for Nelson in 1828 and 1829 are legitimate subjects for the consideration of the jury, whether that portion of the land in dispute was the Island or not.

3. That the title of various out-lot owners opposite the territory in dispute, extended to and was bounded by the north line of Bank lane, as depicted upon the plan of the reserved tract.

4. If the Court refuses to charge as requested in the third point, then the Court is requested to charge that it is the function of the jury to find under the evidence where the south line of Bank lane ran, and that, in so finding, they may regard the fact that said Bank lane had a fixed and definite width at other points, east and west of the place in dispute, and the further fact that in maps and plans made and adopted by the city and in evidence, a definite and fixed width is given to Bank lane or South avenue as evidence tending to show that Bank lane did not extend indefinitely to low water line.

5. That the act of 1858, establishing high and low water lines, was not intended to affect private titles, nor did it avail to disable the Commonwealth from making a valid grant of territory formerly occupied by the Island, and lying south of the low water line, as it existed at the time the reserved tract was laid out and sold.

6. That the plaintiffs have made out a prima facie case, and nothing has been shown by the defendants to prevent a recovery, and the verdict for the jury should be for the plaintiffs.

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

1. That Bank lane from out-lot No. 23 westward, as laid down in the original plan of the town of Allegheny and its outlots, was a street of public landing of indefinite width to the low water mark of the Allegheny river, or Ohio, wherever the low water mark might be.

2. That the application of Henry Killbuck, made in the year 1806 for Killbuck, or Smoky Island, and the valuation thereof then made, were ineffectual to vest the title in Killbuck, or his alleged grantee. Abner Barker, because of the failure of Killbuck to pay the Commonwealth any portion of the valuation, or to procure a warrant of survey, or otherwise comply with the requirements of the act of January 27th, 1806; and if Killbuck, or those claiming under him, had any incohate, or possessory title to the Island, the same was extinguished when the soil of the Island was swept away by the flood of 1832, and the flood which occurred ten years thereafter.

3. That the low water line, as fixed by the Commissioners under the act of April 16th, 1858, and approved by the final order of the District Court of Allegheny county of June 21, 1861, thenceforth became the southern boundary line of Bank lane, now South avenue.

4. That the act of April 28, 1873, and the patent issue under the same, did not invest the patentees with title to any land lying inside of the Commissioners' low water line, and the plaintiffs cannot recover any portion of such land.

5. That in laying out the reserved tract, and disposing of the lots according to the plan, the Commonwealth acted as an ordinary individual and not as a sovereign; and the purchasers of the lots from the State acquired the free and perpetual right of using Bank Lane as a river landing or highway, to and from the rivers; and the State cannot grant any valid patent to cut off the said lots or the city of Allegheny from the Allegheny or Ohio river.

6. That the patent issue April 29, 1873, is inoperative to grant any land lying out side of the Commissioners' low water line and within the bed of the river as fixed by the Commissioners and established by the final order of the District Court, pursuant to an act of April 16, 1868.

7. The subject of the act of Assembly of April 28, 1872, to wit:—the granting of a large tract of main land or river shore in the city of Allegheny, is not clearly expressed in the title of the act, viz: "An act to perfect the title to Killbuck Island" &c; and therefore said act contravened the second constitutional amendment of 1864, and is null and void.

8. That, upon the whole evidence in the case, the verdict must be for defendants.

The argument is in progress.

SMOKY ISLAND.

THE JURY INSTRUCTED TO FIND FOR PLAINTIFFS SUBJECT TO QUESTIONS OF LAW RESERVED FOR CONSIDERATION OF COURT.

[From The Daily Post, June 9.]

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Wood's argument for plaintiffs in the Smoky Island ejectment case, yesterday morning Judge White charged the jury in substance as follows:

The Judge said it was time this controversy was settled, it having been pending for half a century. Owing to the cobwebs that had grown over the case he had allowed great latitude in the testimony. The Judge referred to the passage of an act by the General Assembly, at the close of the Revolution, setting apart certain lands in the western part of the State, north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, for the veterans of the war. Three thousand acres were reserved at the mouth of the Beaver river, and the same amount opposite Fort Pitt, where Allegheny City now stands. These were called "reserved tracts." A survey and plot of the tract opposite Fort Pitt was made in 1785 by Alex. McLean, which was exhibited to the jury in this case. In the survey he found that there were 3,025 acres in the plot. In 1787 an act of Assembly was passed directing that the plot should be laid out in lots and sold, the proceeds to go to pay the State debt. A plot which was exhibited in this case indicated streets and highways, but did not give their width. The patent grants for lots on Bank lane described them as bounded by the north side of Bank lane. Bank lane extended from the southern boundary of these lots to the low water line. It was intended as a public street, and, not being defined, it would extend to the low water line. The State reserved no land in this reserved tract, and could convey no titie to any land between Bank line and the river. The town of Allegheny was incorporated on the 14th of March 1828, the southern boundary extending to the centre of the Allegheny river. In 1840, Allegheny City was incorporated and the southern boundary remained the same. But Allegheny did not have title to all the land within the boundary lines. Killbuck Island was within the boundary lines. This extended the jurisdiction of Allegheny to Killbuck Island, but did not extend title. In 1787, when this reserve track was first laid out in lots, there was an island in the Ohio river called Killbuck or Smoky Island, but it was not a part of the reserved track. There was no law in the State at that time which permitted the taking up of islands within the State. Subsequently acts were passed for this purpose, and in 1806 Killbuck made application at the land office for permission to take up this island described as containing about twenty acres. The appraisers fixed the valuation at twenty dollars per acre, and the survey showed that the island contained about seventeen acres.

After tracing the history of the island down to the passage of the act of 1873. His Honor stated that the present suit was based on this act, their claim embracing between eighty and ninety acres of land. He said plaintiffs could not recover more than what originally constituted Killbuck island. Allegheny defends on the ground that the island had been washed away; that in pursuance of the act defining high and low water mark, the shore was extended to low water mark. Bank lane was filled out thus far, and Allegheny claimed all north of it.

In 1858 by the Supreme Court decision there was no island, and plaintiffs could have no valid title at that time. The Judge said he did not wish to question the power of the Legislature to permit a party, once owners of an island, which has since been washed away to regain it. It was a grave question in law whether or no the act of 1878 gave plaintiffs a title. This question he wished reserved to be argued in banc. The jury were then instrusted to find for plaintiffs for what was once Killbuck Island, but no more, and in case the court were convinced that plaintiffs could not recover at all, the verdict would be set aside. The jury were instructed to locate the island, but not find in their verdict anything beyond low water line as marked out by the Commissioners.

They went out loaded like pack mules with maps, plans and books which had been submitted in evidence. It is quite probable they found great trouble in finding an island where no one has existed for many years.

THE IMPECUNIOUS JUROR.

HOW SOME THINGS ARE DONE IN THE JURY ROOM.

[From The Daily Post, June 18.]

Our readers will recollect that some days since a juror, named Patrick McGinley, was charged with having approached Mr. Daniel F. Negley and applied to him for ten dollars on account of having sat on a jury which found a verdict favorable to Mr. Negley. A rule was granted on McGinley to appear and answer yesterday morning. A man having accompanied McGinley and preferred a similar demand, the whole panel were summoned in order that Mr. Negley might pick out McGinley's companion. They were all present, but it was found that the other man was named P. McLaughlin and that he had not been a juror. D. D. Bruce, Esq., was appointed to represent the Court and C. B. M. Smith, Esq., the defendant. In the course of the investigation it transpired that it was a very common thing for jurors to ask favors of lawyers and clients after rendering favorable verdicts. Judge Ewing expressed surprise at such a state of things and looked upon the matter as a severe reflection on the character of jurors who sit in judgment on their fellow-men. Mr. Smith, however, informed his Honor, that it was nevertheless true. Judge Kirkpatrick questioned the defendant closely and elicited from him that he had been in very indigent circumstances, and thought there would be no harm in getting a little money from Negley.

After a conference between counsel and the Court it was decided that as the act had been done outside of the Court it was not altogether clear that it constituted any distinct offense in either common or statute law.

McGinley was then directed to stand up and received a severe lecture from Judge Ewing, who painted in strong colors the infamy of the transaction. His Honor informed him that he would never be allowed to sit again as a juror; that the testimony should be handed to the District Attorney, and that he (McGinley) need not be surprised to find himself indicted, and called to answer a criminal charge.

It begins to appear more doubtful every year whether the trial by jury is the palladium of our civil rights.

MARCHING THROUGH BUTLER.

RAID OF THE CITY PRESS GANG UPON THE INHABITANTS OF BUTLER, AND THE "CITIES IN THE WOODS"—INCIDENTS OF A MODEL EXCURSION.

It is not often that the writing force of the city press get out for a holiday, consequently it has not been known heretofore how the various integral parts of this force would act, either as a part or as a whole. One of the principal reasons that no definite and reliable conclusion could be reached in this matter was that scientists are at present at logerheads with each other in regard to the question: "What is force." Some take the atomic theory while others, of equal respectability, strongly and tenaciously cling to the molecular theory. By actual experiment, as will be seen from the following account of the trip, it was demonstrated that both theories apply in this case, in fact are both necessary. Another important scientific point was settled to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed the tests. That is, that all atoms and molecules, such as constitute this force, have a capacity, as well as a disposition, for the consumption of both solids and fluids.

THE ATOMS AND MOLECULES.

The following is a complete list of the component parts of this force, and we leave it to a generous and discriminatory public to decide which are atoms and which molecules:

Gazette—John S. Ritenour.

Commercial—G. E. North and William Ramsey.

Dispatch—William C. Smythe, H. H. Byram and M. E. Dickson.

Freheit's Freund—Harry Neeb and Charles Neeb.

Chronicle—C. E. Locke, D. G. Fickes and James C. Rattigan.

Telegraph—P. F. Smith and J. L. Andason.

Mail—C. N. Shaw, J. M. Caldwel.

Herald (South Side)—J. C. Baird, Harry Walker.

Post—M. V. B. Douthitt, E. Wilson.

Y'Wasg—Thomas W. Davis.

Legal Journal—W. M. Miller.

Leader—W. W. Fullwood.

Besides these there a number of persons not immediately connected with the press, among whom were George Booth, Assistant City Clerk, J. W. Ritchie and Mr. Street, Master of Transportation, and Master Mechanic of the West Penn road. The entire crew was under the charge of J. McC. Creighton, General Superintendent of the W. P. R. R.

Hugh Forrest one of the genial conductors on the road sported his silver badge, but his profession was gone and his punch had lost its snap. After taking the measure of the crowd with his practiced eye, he took a seat on the engine and the cheerful cry of "tickets, please," was not heard during the entire trip.

Billy Kerr throttled engine No. 360, which was just from the shop where she had been thoroughly overhauled. He was bent on giving her a record and succeeded. Jimmy Skinner manipulated the shovel and poker so adroitly that a "blue tail" was kept constantly flying from the safety valve. Andy McConnell, an expert at helping ladies in and out of the cars, and than whom no other brakeman on the road can call out stations with better modulation and sweeter intonation, was at his post, but not a station did he call. He looked upon the crowd and was silent. In this he resembled Grant.

THE START.

At half past seven o'clock, Saturday morning, this well ordered train left the West Penn depot, bound for Butley City, (they call all their towns cities up there) capitol of Butler county. Seats for a dozen had been rigged in front of the engine, which gave those who desired it an excellent opportunity to see the country as well as to enjoy the novelty of a ride before a locomotive. As though proud of her precious burden, engine No. 360 sped away light (16 tons) hearted and never stopped to take breath until Freeport was reached. At this point Simon Shoop, of the New Era, and J. B. Sansom, of the Indiana Democrat, joined the party. The next stop was at

DILKES STATION,

a few miles south of Butler. At this point the Union Pipe Company have a number of very large tanks into which oil is pumped from Millerstown and Greece City, and from which it is loaded into the car tanks for shipping to Philadelphia and New York. There are eighteen of these receiving tanks, holding twenty-two thousand barrels each. This is known as the Butler Division, and is under the supervision of J. H. Dilkes. This gentleman, and he is a right loyal gentleman, conducted the whole party around and over a number of the tanks, explained the modes operandi of oil pumping and answered the thousand and one questions with which he was plied, and still he wasn't happy, but joined the expedition and never left it until the final parting at the West Penn Depot yesterday evening.

AT BUTLER—A VICTORY.

The Butler people were fully prepared to give the raiders a warm reception and had their assaulting column drawn up in line with a brass band in front—and it was a good band too—Hon. John M. Thompson in command. He led the charge right gallantly and after a hand-to-hand encounter of about five minutes duration, he found it wasn't just the thing, whereupon he resorted to a little strategy—as did the great Captain, Sherman—and by a decidedly clever movement succeeded in inveigleing the whole party into his stronghold, the Lowry House. There are grave suspicions that Cross & McOmbre, proprietors of this bastile, materially aided and abetted Col. Thompson in this movement. Besides Uncle Jake Zeigler, of the Herald; Col. Robinson, of the Eagle; J. H. Negly of the Citizen, Tom. Marshal and a number of other prominent citizens are boldly charged with being particeps criminis in the matter. The fraternal corps was quickly hustled into the dining room and the door closed. This was close quarters again, and once more the corps fell to with knives, forks and spoons with a will that surprised even the most sanguine, and victory seemed about ready to perch upon their banners when a sudden and unexpected popping began in the rear. The commander of the corps, seeing that further resistance would be of no avail, surrendered unconditionally. Thus ended the c(h)ampaign.

TAKEN CAPTIVE INTO THE WILDERNESS.

Ten barouches drove up in front of the hotel and the prisoners were ordered to get in, which they did silently. At a given signal the cortege moved briskly off into the country in the direction of Greece City, where it arrived in due course of time. A halt, a hand to hand conflict which ended in the formation of some very pleasant acquaintances. The ruins here are of the magnificent order. Here and there a house or a grocery or a stable or a derrick, with the intervening space well filled with blackened stakes and stumps, indicating the spot where once stood the offices and warehouses where millions of business was transacted. The people have the appearance of being tired, and not caring much whether the wells flowed or dried up. Here is the celebrated Troutman farm upon which there were once a great number of paying wells, but the glory of Greece city has departed. Here the pumping process was exhibited and explained, but from the lack of space we are compelled to forego any description of it in this issue.

THE PIPE LINES.

There are six pipe line companies operating in the Butler region, which are ranked among the institutions of the country, as follows: Union, Relief, Pennsylvania Transportation, American Transportation, Antwerp and Grant. These lines reach all the wells in the region and convey the oil to the pumping station whenever necessary. The three superintendents of the Union Line were in the company and kindly answered all questions put by the prisoners, scientifically known as atoms and molecules. J. H. Dilkes has charge of the Butler Division, in which there are one hundred and twenty-five miles of pipe; W. C. Henry of the Parker Division, one hundred and fifty miles and W. B. Smiley of the Foxburg Division one hundred and twenty-five miles, making a total of four hundred miles of three inch pipe in the line of the Union Company.

KARNS CITY.

This was the next point of interest. Here the cortege encountered the Karns City and Parker Narrow Gauge Railroad. Mr. Mobley, the Superintendent, had his forces well in hand and succeeded in taking, not only the fraternal corps, but their captors also. Mr. Henry, the U. P. (not religiously) Line Superintendent, was evidently in cahoot with Mobley. The entire party were stored away on the little train, which started off at a rattling gait for Parker City, nine miles distant. The first stop was at the celebrated Rob Roy well, the only one flowing in this district. It is now doing one hundred and twenty-five barrels a day, about one-tenth of what it used to do. Since it first started, a little over a year ago, it has poured out in an unceasing stream about eighty-five thousand barrels of tip-top oil. Karns City is a lively little place, stuck on a hill-side. The houses look as though they were only built for a day; more like a military camp than a city.

A GLORIOUS NIGHT.

Down that narrow gauge went the train at a frightful rate, over high, delicate trussles, around uncomfortably short curves, up and down almost unprecedented grades until Parker City hove in sight. We should have remarked that on our way down we passed through Petrolia Center, and a veritable ring tailed raccoon shambled across the track immediately in front of the engine. Here another brass band awaited our coming. Captan Dane Karns, a veritable Mars, led the attack. Another hand to hand conflict, another victory for the denizens. To the Frisbee House the band led and to the Frisbee House the crowd followed. Here the oil dealers had a job put up in the shape of a grand supper. The discussion of the viands and the attendant paraphernalia lasted until nearly eleven o'clock. Songs, toasts and speeches were on the programme. Messrs. Dilkes, Smiley, Street and Dickson were the principle singers, while every man on the ground was required to make a speech. Tom Davis of the Y'Wasg made one of his speeches in Welsh, which took well and was immensely entertaining. It was full of pathos and bristled with points.

Here we found Col. Harlan of the Derrick, Fay of the Parker Daily and Clark Wilson of the Oilman's Journal. True to their professions they made the Faber fly. At midnight the conflict had ceased and the gladiators had mainly sought their couches. A number of the "atoms and moilcules" were put to rest at the Parker House, and had it not been for one of the "atoms" getting up a grand snore, all would have been well. As it was, seven o'clock yesterday morning found them gathering around the breakfast table with alacrity, bound to do or die, and they succeeded.

OVER THE HILLS AGAIN.

At half-past seven the little railroad was again put under tribute and landed its precious freight at Petrolia, nine miles away, in nineteen minutes. Good enough. At Karns City the carriages were in motion again. Millerstown, the "front city," so called because it is on the front of the present development, hove in sight. It was literally swarming with oil operators and other species of the genus homo. Jo. H. Simmons, of the Relief Pipe Line was prepared for the worst. Backed by Wormcastle and others he made a gallant fight, and conquered in the end with sandwiches and ice tea. Millerstown cannot be discribed, it must be seen. Hence our silence.

The cortage moves once again, stopping to see a flowing well, which came to the surface only a few days ago. For noise it beats all save a full grown fog horn. The force of the escaping gas is terrible and the rushing, screaming noise terrific.

Great Belt City was reached at about two o'clock. This is better known as "Dave Kirk's town. It is situated four miles from Butler on the Butler Branch. Here a splendid lunch, sent up from Pittsburgh, was spread in one of the cars awaiting our arrival. After due attention had been given to it, a bee line was made for Freeport. A few minutes stop on the bridge across the river at Allegheny junction, then began the last conflict. It was short, sharp and decisive. The run was made from Freeport to within five miles of the city, a distance of twenty-three miles, in thirty-five minutes. This is hard to beat. Col. Cross, Mr. Scott, of Butler, and Mr. Sansom, of Indiana, and Mr. Dilkes, of Dilkes Station, came down to Allegheny, but returned on the same train without waiting to see the town.

In short the excursion was a success, a grand success. The oil country is a big thing, an immense big thing, and the inhabitants thereof are the widest awake, most interesting and hospitable people we ever met. The whole paper could be filled with figures, facts and incidents, but we forbear.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted while the train stood on the bridge at Allegheny junction:

Whereas, We the representatives of the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny have been the recipients of the hospitality of J. M'C. Creighton, Superintendant of the West Penn Railroad, and the officers of the Union Pipe Line, and having thoroughly enjoyed the trip through the Butler oil regions, take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for the many courtersies shown by numerous gentlemen with whom we were brought in contact during the short but pleasurable excursion.

Resolved, That we have long appreciated the kindness of heart and uniform courtesy of J. McC. Creighton, and on this excursion have been made the recipients of additional kindnesses at his hands.

Resolved, That to Charles B. Street, of the West Penn Railroad, and Mr. G. H. Dilks, W. C. Henry, J. W. Smiley, and other members of the Union Pipe Line organization, we tender our sincere thanks for their company on our enjoyable excursion, and for their untiring efforts to render the trip pleasant, interesting and instructive.

Resolved, That we are also indebted to Mr. G. J. Cross, Col. Thompson, Mr. Negley, "Uncle" Jake Zeigler, and other citizens of Butler; to A. J. Greer, A. H. Yack, R. W. Moorhead, James Chalfant, W. C. Mobley, Thomas McLaughlin, H. R. Fullerton, Captain H. McKelvy, of Parker; Jos. H. Simonds, Dr. Williard, Messrs. Wormcastle, Painter and other citizens of Millertown, for the cordial welcomes extended and kind attention shown to us during our visit.

Resolved, That to S. Dunc. Karns, we are especially indebted for one of the most enjoyable episodes of the trip—a ride over the Karnes City and Parker Narrow Guage Road, and to one and all of these gentlemen we tender our thanks, and hope in the future that we shall be able in some measure to give substantial returns for their many kindnesses.

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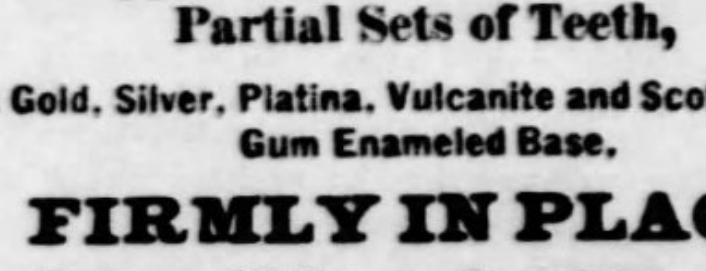
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TICKETS ONLY $2.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALIAS

SUMMONS IN PARTITION.

In the matter of A. J. Montgomery vs. Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty. Alias summons in partition. In the Common Pleas of Washington county, Pa., No. 283 May Term, 1875.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, Washington County, } SS.

[L. S.]

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

We command you as we have before commanded you, that you summon Hattie M. Rafferty, late Hattie M. Oliver, inter-married with T. G. Rafferty so that she be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Washington in and for said county on the first Monday of July next, there to answer A. J. Montgomery of a plea wherefore, whereas the said plaintiff and said defendant do hold together and undivided the following described real estate, to wit: A certain lot of ground situated in the Borough of Washington, fronting on Chestnut street and bounded on the east by property of A. Houston; on the south by lot of J. Engle and on the west by Jefferson street, with the appurtenances, and also, one other lot of ground bounded on the east by Jefferson street and on the north, south and west by an alley, with the appurtenances. The said lots being purports C. and D. named in the partition proceedings in the estate of William Montgomery, deceased. She, the said defendant, denies that partition thereof be made between them according to the laws and customs of this Commonwealth and the statutes in such cases made and provided, and the same to be done, will not permit unjustly and contrary to the laws and customs and the statutes aforesaid as it is said, &c., and have you then there this writ.

Witness the Honorable A. W. Acheson, President Judge of our said Court the 17th day of May, A. D., 1875.

J. P. MILLER, Prothonotary.

To Hattie M. Rafferty, the above named respondent:

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Washington, Pa., on the first MONDAY of July, 1875, and answer the above cited summons. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Washington Pa. May 19, 1875. ma22:3tW

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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OHIO POLITICS.

State Democratic Convention.

A FULL REPRESENTATION PRESENT

Gov. Allen Renominated.

STRONG TICKET PLACED IN THE FIELD

An Excellent Platform Adopted.

Columbus, O., June 17.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was one of the largest ever held in Ohio. The Convention assembled at the Opera House at eleven o'clock this morning. All the counties were fully represented by delegates and a large number of visitors.

Hon. J. L. Vance, a member of Congress from the Eleventh district, was made temporary chairman and made a speech of considerable length, full of hope and advice for earnest work. When he was speaking a severe rain and hail storm came up which blew a portion of the slate roof off of the building, and after appointing the Committees, a recess was taken until two o'clock P. M.

After recess, Hon. Rufus P. Ranney, of Cleveland, was seated as Permanent President.

THE TICKET.

The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor—Wm. Allen, of Ross.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton.
Supreme Judge—Thomas O. Ashburn, of Clermont.
Auditor—E. M. Greene, of Shelby.
Treasurer—John Schreiner, of Meigs.
Attorney General—Thos. E. Powell, of Delaware.
Member of the Board of Public Works—H. E. O'Hagan, of Erie.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was enthusiastically adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, proclaim the following propositions of political faith and action:

First—A sacred adherence to the principles of government declared and put in practical operation by the fathers of the Republic.

STATE RIGHTS.

Second—Opposition to aggressions by either department of the Government upon the functions of the others, and to the exercise by Federal authority of any of the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively or to the people.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Third—The protection of the government to all citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

A ONE TERM RESOLUTION.

Fourth—The President's services should be limited to one term, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Fifth—Retrenchment and reform in every department of the Government—Federal, State and Local.

Sixth—No grants of land or money by the Government or use of its credit to railroad, steamship or other companies.

Seventh—The preservation of the remnant of public lands for the benefit of citizens of the United States and foreign immigrants who have declared their intention to become such who will occupy and cultivate the same.

OPPOSED TO FORCED RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

Eighth—That the contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party and the further contraction proposed by it with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment has already brought disaster to the business of the country and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of the trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold, to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people and not by destroying them.

WITHDRAWAL OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION AND SUBSTITUTION OF LEGAL TENDERS DEMANDED.

Ninth—That the policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving national banks the power to furnish all the currency will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without any compensating advantage, and that we are opposed to this policy. We demand that all the national bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired and legal tenders be issued in their place.

Tenth—That public interest demands that the government should cease to discredit its own currency, and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin and that we favor the payment of at least one-half of the customs in legal tenders.

FREE BANKING RECOMMENDED.

Eleventh—The extinction of the present National banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only, under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe, and no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the general Government.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE.

Twelfth—A tariff for the sole purpose of revenue.

Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies and purely secular education at the expense of the taxpayer, without division among or control by any sect directly or indirectly of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State Constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Fourteenth—That we are opposed to the passage of what are called sumptuary laws or any interference with the social habits or customs not in themselves criminal, and we reprobate any espionage by one class of citizens upon another under any pretence whatever. With this declaration of principles and policy we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust and defective system of finance and taxation, for the continued system of tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, for the squandering of the public lands, for their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in office at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the Government; and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party associations to co-operate with us in expelling them from power and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the Republic.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee organized to-night by electing A. T. Walling, Chairman, and Joseph Gutzweiler, Secretary. They also elected John G. Thompson Jacob Reinhart, M. A. Dougherty, Amos Layman and C. R. Raineg.

A large ratification meeting was held to-night and addressed by Governor Allen, Senator Thurman, Geo. H. Pendleton and Thos. Ewing.

Columbus, June 18.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met this morning and organized by electing the following officers:

Chairman—John G. Thompson.
Secretary—Amos Layman.
Treasurer—Jacob Reinhard.
Clerk—Robert W. Lenox.
All the above were re-elected.

BEACH ON BEECHER.

Seventh Day's Speech of the Great Pleader.

New York, June 17.—Mr. Beach to-day continued his argument for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case before an immense throng. He referred to the session of the Congregational Council and criticised the letter of Beecher to Moulton, in which he spoke of Dr. Storr's address before that quasi judicial body. What was Beecher's motive for denouncing this gentleman? He was a friend of Beecher's of twenty-five years' standing, and a brilliant writer. A man to whom people came in their troubles for sympathy, and a Christian clergyman most eminent in his profession. On the night of the 30th of December, 1870, Beecher learned that Tilton had induced his wife to make a charge against him (Beecher), a charge disgraceful to the law of God and society, and yet Beecher comes to Tilton and hears with him the highest admiration of the woman, and teaching her that she was noble and magnanimous, and this man—a high priest of the Lord—is bound to rebuke sin, and resent a false and atrocious charge.

BEECHER'S INCONSISTENCY.

Beecher took this man to his own bosom and eulogized him in his paper, the Christian Union. How long would the Christian ministry be revered if this man, pastor of the greatest church in the world, was allowed to take to his breast this liar and conspirator, according to the theory of the defense? When the Golden Age was established Beecher contributed $5,000 towards spreading corruption throughout the world.

The jury might be deluded by the dignity of the defendant, and they might think he was too needful to the cause of God to be fearlessly judged. But not thus would be the judgment of Him who judges the thoughts of the heart. Counsel then spoke of Beecher's public career as a minister, orator, writer and statesman. A very yorick at the dinner table and said the jury were asked to believe that this man was so simple he could not defend his own character from the attack of Tilton, Moulton and Mrs. Moulton, all of whom stated he was charged with adultery and by word and actions he admitted the charge. This man had sinned at the altar and had desecrated his priestly robes. Referring to the advice of Beecher to Mrs. T. with regard to separation, counsel said why was it that if the wife desired separation and Henry Ward Beecher advised it through 1871, 72, 73 and 74, this wife remained true to her allegiance. Beecher saw such a disquietude in the house of Tilton that his gentle soul was suffering the torments of the damned. He was standing on the ragged edge of remorse and despair. What form did the jury attach to the circumstance that from December 30, 1870, up to the setting of the Investigating Committee Beecher had been acting in concert with Tilton and Moulton to suppress all whisperings of this scandal. What did they think of Beecher's letter in June, 1873 to Moulton speaking of stultifying devices by which they saved themselves.

WHY WAS BEECHER SILENT so long if he was conscious of his innocence, if innocent, and had spoken the dishonored fugitive from her home. Mrs. Tilton would have to day been there purified and redeemed from all reproach and stain upon her character. What harm would an investigation have done if these things, told by Beecher were true. The jury must reconcile these things. No matter if Henry Ward Beecher stood in the way justice must not swerve one jot or title out of her path, and the laws of justice must be fearlessly executed. Beecher's recommendations of the policy of silence and his persistence in that course were wholly inconsistent with his plea of innocence. Beecher deliberately practiced deception, and was an accomplice in a system of lies to protect Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and to save himself. The jury were to consider whether these things were consistent with the character of an innocent and maligned individual. Could the jury believe that Beecher, when he appeared on the stand as a witness, so jocose and gay, had a hardened aprefix nature. Beecher says in his letter God would take care of him What did he want God's care for, if he was innocent and was preparing the document which was to clear his character from every accusation with such a man as Theodore Tilton. There was no salvation to be expected. What was there to save Beecher from? I have a strong feeling and it brings peace with it that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon, and this was the feeling of a noble gentleman encompassed by doubts and fears who thought that at last he could justify himself by standing up and declaring himself innocent before the world.

How idle the talk that this letter was a challenge and that this man desired to separate himself from his partnership to fight against these accusations. What cause was there for resigning when Plymouth Church believed in your innocence and you said you held it in the palm of your hand. All its members believed in you and if you were going to send out a statement of your innocence, what fitter place than to issue it from the Plymouth pulpit? Was there a member of that congregation that would dispute your word, and was there a hard and bold disbeliever in the church who would doubt your word. Resign strips off his strongest and brightest armor and for the purpose of contest? "Ah, no!" If he contemplated a statement which should clear his honor, well and good; but if it was the truth, there was no need for Beecher to resign from the citadel of his strength, but when the next day he published a card, exonerating Tilton in the eyes of the public, he did not contemplate this contest, for he would not have armed his adversary for the coming conflict. On the following day he resumed the policy of silence and continued on in his efforts to suppress the scandal, until at last there was no concealment to be further had, and he adopted the course which he pursued before the Investigating Committee.

The Court here took a recess.

After recess, Mr. Beach continued his address and said there was one statement in this letter of June 1, 1873, which had excited much comment. This was Beecher's declaration that he would write a statement which would bear the light of the Judgment Day. This was in accordance with the whole tone of the letter which was full of sorrow, depression and gloomy forecast. Did this mean innocence or a broken spirit resulting from consciousness of a crime which it was hopeless to conceal? Referring to the letter from Moulton to Beecher in which the former said the accused could stand if the whole case were published to-morrow, argued that Moulton meant repentance and confession could wipe out Beecher's guilt and enable him to retain his position as head of Plymouth Church. He appealed to those members of the jury who had approached the confessional if the glory and peace of forgiveness did not compensate for the humiliation of confession. If the idea of suicide had not been broached by Beecher, why did not Moulton endeavor to discourage him in this letter from going whining into heaven as showing a selfish faith in God.

Counsel then argued against the idea that because a man, even a Christian pastor had been guilty of a sin he could not be reinstated when purified by repentance and confession. Referring again to **THE LETTER OF CONTRITION,** Beach compared the expression of Beecher that Mrs. Tilton was sinned against, not sinning, to the declaration of the seducer Robertson in the "Heart of Mid Lothian" that Effie Deans was "guiltless of all but trusting a villain." Counsel here entered into an eloquent defense of Mr. Moulton. He read a short statement which Moulton submitted to the Investigating Committee and said, "was not Moulton, in devising means to suppress this whole scandal acting in the interest of public morality and would not every man have been grateful if he had succeeded. What had Moulton done to deserve the scorn and contumely of Henry Ward Beecher? Suppose he was the unprincipled knave he is represented to be, a heathen, and thoroughly bad in all his qualities, why was it that when Tracy had got Tilton at the bottom of an abysmal depth which only the imagination of Tracy could reach, and had obtained Mrs. Morse and had Bessie Turner as **A FLYING SCOUT,** why did not Moulton then desert Tilton and join Beecher? If Moulton was a soldier of fortune, he would have followed the trail of profit and dangled at the ends of a bag of gold. But these epithets and denunciations of counsel's learned friends would not crush him, and however faulty he might be, he was true to his honor and friendship, and all the power of Beecher and his minions would not prevail against him.

Mr. Fullerton stated here, at ten minutes to four, that his learned friend would rest for the day as he did not desire to enter upon a new topic of his argument.

Judge Neilson concurred and stated that the jury did not desire to sit to-morrow, and he was ill himself, and would suggest that the court and jury should have a day's intermission. This was agreed to by the counsel and the court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Murderers Expiate Their Crime on the Scaffold—They Both Maintain Their Innocence to the Last.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 18.—Two executions transpired in this vicinity to-day.

At half-past seven o'clock on the evening of August 26th, 1874, the body of a woman was found on the bank of Big Sugar Creek, near Elbridge, Edgar county, Illinois. The throat was cut clean across. Search was instituted for the perpetrator, and he was, after many trails had been worked, arrested at Charleston, Ill. His name was John Casey. The woman had been his wife. He was taken to Paris, the county seat of Edgar, in which the crime had been committed. At the March term of the Criminal Circuit Court, the jury, after being out just twenty minutes, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty of death. He has been kept in jail ever since the crime. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure a commutation of the sentence, but Governor Beveridge was firm and refused to interfere.

To-day being the day set for his hanging he was executed at 1:37. An immense crowd filled the streets of Paris, and surged about the jail yard but were kept at bay by the militia. At twenty-seven minutes past one, he was taken out and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. He addressed the crowd saying he was dying happy; that he was an innocent man, and that the people were to blame for murdering him. At 1:37, Sheriff Holcomb cut the rope and the body fell. The neck was dislocated by the fall. He struggled but little, and at 1:56 was cut down and his body turned over to his attorneys. He made a confession shortly after his arrest, but afterward maintained his innocence and declared it to the last. He said that he was going to God who is just.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

On the 20th of October last, Joseph Robbins, a watchman employed by the Vandalia Railroad Company at the Kaskaskia bridge, in Illinois, was murdered, and Nathan Burgess was convicted of the murder and to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Effingham, Ils. It was proven that Burgess had committed the crime for a two-fold object: First, to revenge an imagined wrong; second, to secure money which he believed Robbins to be possessed of, having obtained a change of venue from Fayette county. Burgess was tried at Effingham, the county seat of an adjoining county on the 19th day of March last, and on the 27th of the same month was sentenced to be hung to-day. Numerous efforts have been made to secure his pardon or commutation of sentence, but they proved futile.

Burgess, the doomed man, slept soundly from three to six this morning, when he arose, and at seven partook of breakfast. He persisted all day in denying his guilt, although he has heretofore published a confession. He denied that he had written or caused the same to be written, denounced it as a forgery. He was visited during the day by ministers of the Gospel and other friends. He refused to join any sect. The execution took place in an enclosure adjoining the Effingham county jail shortly after 2 P. M., and was witnessed by probably fifty persons. He was led from his cell at 1:43 P. M. He walked up firmly, although not in a spirit of bravado, and took a seat on the platform. A short prayer, the reading of the death warrant, an interval of ten minutes for leave taking, the pinioning the white cap, adjustment of the noose, and Nathan Burgess was launched into eternity. His neck broke and pulsation ceased in twelve and a half minutes. He died protesting his innocence to the last and without pretence of religion.

OHIO NEWS.

The Edge Tool Co.'s building in Leetonia is nearly completed.

The strike in the Mahoning Valley, which commenced on the 1st of March, still continues, Twenty-five mines are idle.

The old mill of Brown, Bonnell & Co., Youngstown, resumed operations last Thursday. All the mills in Youngstown are now running.

Mr. S. Deck Jr., of New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, has in possession a petrified snake, three feet in length and three inches in circumference.

The new addition to the Cherry Valley Iron Co.'s rolling mill, Leetonia, is finished, and the work on the foundation for the rolls is progressing rapidly.

The Ohio State Camp Meeting will be held on the State Fair Grounds, at Mansfield, commencing Wednesday. August 8th and ending Wednesday night. August 25th.

The Bucyrus Forum says: Apples, peaches and pears are almost a complete failure in Crawford county this year. As a small compensation, there will be a fine crop of grapes.

BUNKER HILL CENTENNIAL.

Grandest Demonstration Ever Witnessed in Boston.

Interesting Exercises and Incidents.

Boston, June 17.—Few of the three hundred thousand inhabitants of Boston, or of the one hundred thousand strangers who were quartered in the city last night, needed the clangor of the church bells, or the thunder of the salutes of cannon to arouse them at sunrise to-day. The whole town was astir at early dawn, and the whistles of locomotives that brought heavily laden trains in from the suburbs had already begun to resound across the causeways on the north and south of the city. All the freight business on all the railroads that enter the city is suspended to-day, and their passenger carrying capacity is taxed to its utmost.

GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

The first feature of marked interest in the city proper was the grand review by Governor Gaston and invited guests of the State and city of the entire body of militia, home and visiting, at the State House. Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler commanded the review. This was set for nine o'clock, but it was not till after eleven o'clock that the right of the procession was seen leaving the parade on the common. A large stand was erected on the sidewalk from which Governor Gaston, the Legislature and invited guests viewed the troops. The State troops were well received, but genuine enthusiasm was reserved for the visiting soldiery, especially the Philadelphia regiment and New York Seventh, the Maryland Fifth and Charleston Light Infantry. The Maryland regiment bore the elegant flag presented to them yesterday, and as it passed by the stand with the Marine Band at its head, playing "Hail to the Chief," was greeted with three cheers, Gen. Hawley proposing them. The review lasted one hour and a half, and it is estimated that there were from fifteen to twenty thousands troops in line.

The military division of the procession was over two hours in passing the State House, and was the finest display ever made by the State militia. Among the **DISTINGUISHED GUESTS** were members of the Diplomatic Corps, Vice President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Burnside and Hawley, the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, the Governor, Congressmen and Senators from Maine and Massachusetts, and Governors of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Mississippi. The formation of the grand procession was a work of great magnitude and hardly a street of any account was without its section of pageant in preparation. The streets through which the procession was to pass were roped off at the ends, and no vehicles were allowed in them during the entire day. At one o'clock the line was complete, and the march for Charleston began. The streets were one **VAST MASS OF PEOPLE,** and on Columbus avenue, through which the procession first marched, there were not less than fifty thousand people. Such a sight has seldom been witnessed in the country, and never before in this city. Every house on the avenue was decorated with flags, streamers, banners or appropriate mottoes. The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded and manifested itself by cheers, the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Seats have been erected along the streets and sufficient to accommodate thousands of persons, and the windows of houses were filled by ladies who manifested their enthusiasm by waving their handkerchiefs.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The grand column was organized as follows: The Second Brigade, Gen. George A. Pearson commanding had the right of lime followed by the First and Third Brigades. Next came visiting troops who were received with rounds of applause at every point. The greeting was a perfect ovation. The next division comprised City and State Governments with respective guests. Col. Chase E. Fullan's Division was escorted by the Massachusetts Commandery Loyal Legion, and consisted of carriages with the Orator and Chaplain of the day, Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, United States officers, various civil societies and veterans of 1812.

THE SOUTHERN MILITARY HEARTILY CHEERED.

The greatest interest was manifested in the South or Veteran Division under the Marshalship of Col. Thomas L. Livermore, as it contained all old organizations including ex-Confederates, toward whom everybody appeared desirous of showing the warmest attention. Nearly all the organizations in this division antedate the Revolution. The Boston Ancients having just celebrated their 238th anniversary, having served under the old colonial governors led the division. Immediately following were the guests to whom Bostonians desired to do honors of a revived brotherhood. The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina, and Norfolk Artillery Blues of Norfolk, Virginia, were in line. The recognition all along the route from their entrance into Columbus avenue until their withdrawal with other veteran organizations at Haymarket Square was one continued ovation, and but for a change of position in line from the advertised programme demonstrations over their appearance might have interrupted the progress of the division so anxious were the people to tender them the hand of fellowship. The celebrated Eutaw Battle Flag borne in the ranks of the Charlestonians rendered their identity when abreast of the multitude unmistakable, however, and public expressions were of the heartiest description.

The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth divisions consisted of Lexington Minute men cadets from various New England towns, Boston school regiments, posts of Grand Army of the Republic, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, the Order of United American Mechanics and many othe organizations.

The ninth division was made up wholly of representations of the trade and business of the city, many leading mercantile houses, as well as the large mechanical establishments contributing cars and wagons laden with goods and implements. In many instances the processes were shown by men actually at work. There were altogether over 700 wagons drawn by 2,000 horses. The brewers alone had 100 teams in line.

LENGTH OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession was four hours and ten minutes passing a given point and was estimated at ten miles in length.

ELABORATE DECORATIONS.

Decorations along the route were generally elaborate. The greatest private displays were made in Columbus avenue, where were also stands for school children; Chester Park, Washington and Fremont streets, yet much was done in the business section through which the procession passed. The public buildings, places of historic interest, the clubs and hotels on the line of march were tastefully faced with bunting, and there were bits of history inscribed upon some. The old State House near the scene of the Boston massacre, the first contact with British troops, Faneuil Hall the cradle of Liberty, the old Christ Church, from which a beacon light was hung that night that warned the country of the approach of the enemy and the approaches to the monument grounds were among these.

Crossing the old bridge into Charleston district, the procession passed under a triumphal arch bearing the honored names of Prescott, Knowlton, Stark and Pomeroy the heroes of Bunker Hill, and festoons of lawrel were hung from pillars on which were painted scenes of the battle. The School Hall in School street was faced with patriots of Warren and Putnam with surroundings indicative of the part they bore in the initial strife. In consequence of the delay in starting the procession, **THE COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES** at the monument were begun at a much later hour than was intended. It was not until six o'clock that the large audience in the mammoth tent which was erected on the hill, was called to order, and in consequence the exercises were curtailed to about one-sixth of the original programme. George Washington Warren presided and introduced General Charles Devens, Jr., as the orator of the day.

THE ORATION was confined to a graphic description of the battle, and an eloquent appeal for the burial of all political animosities engendered by the late war.

Mr. Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Asssociation, gave a historical sketch of the Society, closing his remarks by introducing Gen. Sherman.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

In the course of his speech the General stated that to-day's pageant surpassed anything of the kind he had ever before seen, while the review of his own army in Washington at the close of the war exceeded it in numbers, yet it was lacking in many of the attractive features of to-day's procession, and besides there was a lack of spontaneous enthusiasm which characterized the entire march of to-day.

Succeeding General Sherman, Governors Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, Beadle, of New Jersey, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Dingley, of Maine, and Vice President Wilson made short addresses. Speaker Blaine and Senator Ferry were among the distinguished people present. Darkness caused an abrupt termination of the exercises and the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

300,000 STRANGERS IN THE CITY.

The number of strangers in the city during the day is estimated by parties competent to judge at between 300,000 and 350,000. About half of these depart to-night, nearly all transportation facilities of the railroads having been massed in the city for that purpose. Long before the procession ended, thousands of visitors rushed through the streets to the depots, where they found even standing room in the cars was not obtainable. Train after train was despatched, and still the throng about the depots and filling all the avenues thereto seemed rather to increase than diminish. At a late hour, many thousands, unable even to reach the depots, were compelled to postpone their departure until to-morrow.

INFORMAL EVENING RECEPTIONS.

This evening, an informal reception was given by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States to Gen. Sherman at the Parker House was largely attended by distinguished guests and military visitors. Exercises were purely informal and exceedingly pleasant. The fifth Maryland regiment was entertained at Somerset club. Various other military organizations are being entertained by social and political clubs of the city.

THE CITY BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED.

At a late hour this evening, the streets are thronged by crowds of people attracted by brilliant illumination of public buildings. The State House and City Hall are objective points, each presenting a brilliant spectacle of gas jets, transparencies and calcium lights.

From each of the four portals of Bunker Hill Monument, powerful calcium lights are displayed, reflecting their brightness far out upon the sea and adjacent country. Various residences and private buildings are illuminated and there is a general display of fireworks throughout the city. The celebration of to-day has far exceeded any anticipations that could have been formed.

BALTIMORE APPRECIATES THE RECEPTION TENDERED HER MILITARY.

Baltimore, June 17—The cordial reception and generous hospitality of Boston to the Fifth Maryland regiment, has been the general subject of comment throughout the city to-day. It is most sensitively appreciated, and has kindled a feeling of friendship and gratitude among all classes as sincere as the hospitality of Boston has been generous.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The Greene county jail is without an occupant.

The twenty-fifth annual commencement of St. Francis' College, Loreto, will take place on Tuesday, June 29th.

The first building erected in Osceola, after the fire, was a shanty in which cigars and tobacco were sold.

It is rumored that the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad will again be operated independent of the P. R. R.

The printers of Cumberland Valley propose having their annual pic-nic on the 17th of July at Mt. Alto, Franklin county.

Jos. Campbell Esq., of Parker township, Butler county died at his residence last week in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

Ludwig of McKeesport who made a winning of $19,000 in the Louisville lottery, is playing 'system' now, putting the prize in a three story brick.

Michael Cooley of Dunbar, Fayette county, was run over and instantly killed by a car while sitting on the railroad track at that place on Saturday last.

Notices have been posted up by the proprietors of the coke works near Blairsville that there will be a reduction of employees wages on July 1st prox.

Rev. W. P. Hile formerly of Curwensville, Clearfield county, was ordained and installed pastor of the Sharpsville Baptist Church on Wednesday June 9th inst.

Irwin W. Tarr Esq., a prominent and influential young attorney of Greensburg died in East Huntingdon township on Friday the 11th inst., in the twenty-eighth year of his age.

The barn of Henry Thompson of Slipperyrock township, Butler county, was struck by lightning on Saturday the 12th., and together with all its contents was burned to the ground.

Oil was struck in a well located on the Parker farm about two and a half miles east of Petrolia a few days ago, which commenced flowing at the rate of one thousand barrels per day.

Jacob Smith, a lad of fifteen years residing in South Woodbury township, Bedford county, was struck by lightning and killed while standing under a cherry tree on the 12th inst.

A little son of William Black of Napier township, Bedford county, was thrown out of a wagon in a runaway one day recently and his head striking a stone he was instantly killed.

On Thursday afternoon a week, a grown up daughter of Mr. William Bieber, of Rockland township, Lehigh county, committed suicide by hanging herself in the third story of her father's house.

The Ebensburg Freeman says that Mr. Wm. F. Johnston of the firm of Finney & Johnston drove 28,000.000 feet of pine and hemlock timber from the mouth of Chest Creek on splash floods alone, last Spring.

Valuable veins of iron ore has been struck on the farms of D. Frisbee. Nathan Baldwin and Wm. Tidball, on either side of Frisbee's run, four miles below New Castle, and nearly on line of the new railroad.

A little son of Mr. John Clark, of Jefferson township, climed a tree in quest of a squirrel one day last week, and when up some twenty feet, missing his footing and fell to the ground, inflicting severe injuries, from which he is slowly recovering.

Two men digging a cistern on the property of Frank Reichard, at Rittersville Lehigh county, a week or two ago, struck a vein of hematite ore, and the indications are it is a large one. The quality has been pronounced excellent.

The strike at the works of the Westmoreland and Penn Companies, at Penn, Irwin and Larimer stations, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is now over, and nearly nine hundred men are employed in the mining of coal, producing daily about 2,500 tons.

The annual meeting of the State Teachers Association will be held at Wilkesbarre, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of August. An excursion through the coal regions and over the Switchback railroad at Mauch Chunk has been proposed as one of the features of the annual meeting.

Says the Uniontown Genius of Liberty Tom Whaley presented us on Tuesday with a piece of spherical shell lately found on Dunbar's camp. The boys of the Soldier's Orphan School at that point have collected more than two barrels full of the relics of Braddock's ill-fated expedition.

The Reading Times says: Between 13,000 and 15,000 tons of first class anthracite pig iron are now held in store at this place, of an aggregate value of about $400,000. The iron has been obtained from the furnaces throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, and considerable of it is held as collateral for money advanced by foreign capitalists.

On Friday of last week, says the Greensburg Argus, Mr. Scott Jellison who resides about a mile south of Livermore, placed his foot upon the hammer of a gun and blew in the muzzle to see if the gun was loaded; when his foot slipped off and the piece was discharged, (it having been loaded,) the ball entering his mouth and lodging in the back of his head. The man is probably dead by this time.

On Thursday night of last week a party of young men in Indiana attempted to break the door of a house temporarily occupied by an Italian street musician and his family and the Italian to protect himself fired on them. One of the party, named Zack Ford, was shot in the head and also through the left lung, which injuries will most probably result in his death. A charge of riot has been lodged against the young men and Ford has also made a charge of felonious assault and battery against the Italian.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK FAILURE.

[N. Y. Sun.]

As the facts in relation to the bankruptcy of the Freedman's Bank, which was ruined by the Washington Ring, are brought to light, the infamy of that colossal swindle becomes more and more apparent. The recent failure of a builder in Washington named Fleming, and the consequent examination of his assets, have revealed some very curious things. It was discovered that Fleming, who had built houses for Gen Howard, Gen. Balloch, Prof. Langstone, and William J. Wilson, the cashier of the bank, had received extraordinary favors from that institution, which had loaned him over $21,000 on property which was assessed at $8,000 less than the amount for which he mortgaged it; and had loaned him other sums of money amounting to many thousands of dollars upon depreciated securities, which, if valued at par, would not have covered the loans, while besides, the bank holds his note for nearly $11,000, for which it has not a dollar of security. It will be one of the first duties of the new House of Representatives to institute a searching investigation into the affairs of this meanest of swindles; and if it is thoroughly conducted we predict a large portion of the hard-earned savings of the defrauded negroes will be traced into the pockets of intimate personal friends of the President, if not to the White House itself.

A MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday morning a bright and promising lad, son of Mr. Hugh Roney, grocer, corner of Sandusky and Lacock streets, Allegheny, was playing on a flat-boat, stumbled, fell into the river and was drowned. It appears that no one was present except a playmate, who was so frightened that he ran away, and no assistance was rendered. The drowned child, John A. Roney, was ten years of age; he was well known in the locality in which he lived and acknowledged to be a lad of extraordinary promise. His body was recovered a few hours after the occurrence of the calamity and taken to the residence of his parents, who have the heartfelt sympathy of a large number of friends and acquaintances.

SUPERIOR DENISTRY.

The Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. Quincy A. Scott is in full tide of successful operation. There can be no controversy of the fact that the Doctor's business is much larger than that of any other surgeon dentist in the western country, while few, if any eastern practitioners outrival him in the number of their customers. The excellence of his work is a theme of general discourse with those who have placed themselves in his hands. The writer of this article had occasion, some months since, to visit a dentist, and calling at Dr. Scott's offices, had a set of teeth inserted, which has rendered full and complete satisfaction—in fact, he would not be without them for ten times their intrinsic value. This is, however, but one instance of the satisfaction which Dr. Scott renders his customers, and the fact is he pleases everybody. He is a thorough master of his profession, employs only the most skillful and experienced assistants, and uses only the best materials that can be procured in in this country and Europe. As the Doctor uses large quantities of dental goods in his immense business, and makes all his purchases for cash, and directly from the manufacturers, he, of course, pays less for them than an ordinary dentist who buys at retail, and, as a natural consequence, can afford to make a first-class set of teeth for less money. The present is one of the best seasons of the year for having dental operations performed, and any person who desires to exchange diseased, unsightly teeth for a beautiful, highly-polished and natural looking set, should call at once at 278 Penn avenue, with the full assurance that they will never have cause to regret the change. The process of extracting teeth has been rendered absolutely painless since the introduction of Dr. Scott's safe anæsthetic, and hundreds every week avail themselves of this pleasant manner of having their teeth out. It is so perfectly safe that people of every age and condition can inhale it, and those who have bad teeth should visit the Doctor at once and find immediate and painless relief, His large establishment is at 278 Penn avenue.—Pittsburgh Dispatch, June 19.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul6d&19W3m

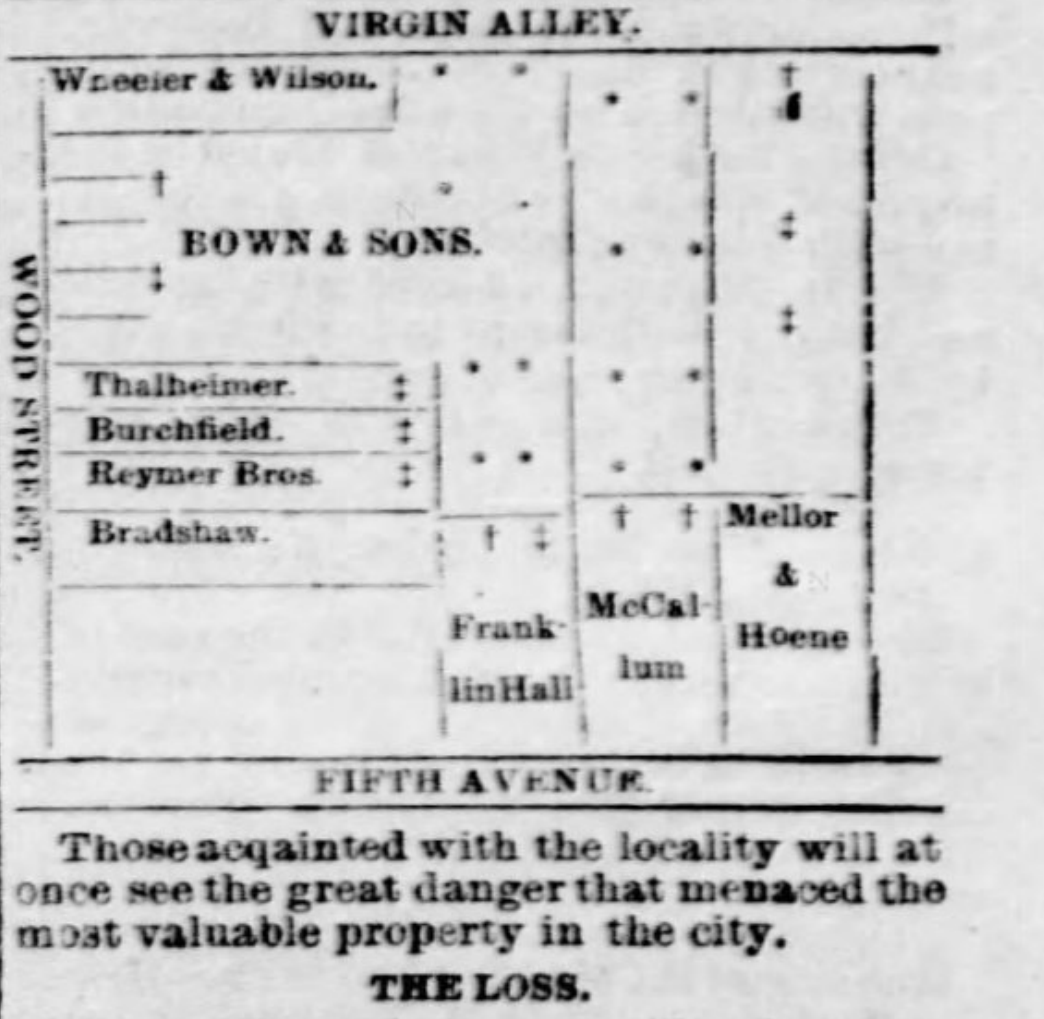
OUR LAST GREAT FIRE.

BOWN & SON AGAIN BURNED OUT.

(From The Daily Post of Monday)

Between five and six o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire which proved to be one of the most destructive that have devasted our city for some time, was discovered in the rear of the six story building owned by Messrs. James Bown & Son, and fronting on Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets. The origin of the fire is unknown and likely to remain so. Two of Messrs. Bown's workmen were in the building a few minutes before the flames were discovered but they are unable to throw any light upon it. The blaze was discovered almost simultaneously by Mr. Sidney Omohundro, agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, and Mr. Daniel Carter, who does business on Fifth avenue and sleeps in the rear of his store, adjoining the large factory of Bown & Son. Each attempted to give the alarm but being without keys and seeing no one near provided with that necessary article, considerable time was lost before they succeeded, being obliged to go to box 24, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, before they succeeded in communicating with the fire department. The firemen were on the ground very shortly from the first district, and as soon as the magnitude of the affair was discovered, a general alarm was sounded and in a short time all the engines that could be of service were throwing water on the flames which had now gained such headway as to threaten the destruction of the square. Owing to the great height of the Bown building. (ninety feet) much difficulty was experienced in reaching the center of the fire.

The following diagram shows the ravaged portion of the square. The parts marked with stars are entirely destroyed, and those with daggers, damaged:



Those acqainted with the locality will at once see the great danger that menaced the most valuable property in the city.

THE LOSS.

Messrs. Bown & Son are the heaviest losers, sustaining damages to the extent of near $60,000, on which they hold policies as follows:

Union, of Pittsburgh	$ 5,000 00
M. & M	2,500 00
Pennsylvania	2,500 00
Anthracite, Philadelphia	1,500 00
Western, of Pittsburgh	2,193 75
Westchester, Philadelphia	2,195 75
Farmers', of York	2,193 75
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia	2,000 00
People's, of Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Royal, of London	5,000 00
Franklin, of Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Ætna, of Hartford	5,000 00
Allegheny, of Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Union, of Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Germania, of Pittsburgh	3,000 00

Total on building and stock...$48,181 25

Fire Marshall Livingston gives the following information respecting other losses which is believed to be about correct:

Mellor & Hoene, music dealers, stable and contents $500; insurance $100. The property belongs to Reineman & Meyran;

H. McCallum, carpet dealer, loss $10,000; insurance, 90,000.

Stable in rear of McCallum's, $200.

W. H. Stroup, loss claimed on liquors, $1,200. It is not known whether his policies cover the the amount.

S. Hamilton, music, contents of stable, $50.

Building occupied by Stroup is owned by Mrs. A. W. Black and —— Graham. Loss $500; insured.

H. Kleber & Bro., damage $50, by water; insured.

Reymer Bros. & Co., $200; fully insured.

C. Barchfield, loss on stock $200; building belongs to A. Holstein.

B. J. Thalheimer's gent's furnishing and shirt store was flooded by water and the roof partially destroyed by fire Mr. T. has not reported his loss.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company, loss $1,200. S. Omohundro, agent, individual loss $1,200, fully insured. Building belonging to Isaac Taylor, $1,000 loss, fully insured.

In Bown & Son's building fronting on the alley there was in addition to their loss the following:

W. E. Hague, nickle-plater, loss $12,000, insurance $6,000; second floor, old building, Isaac Garrison, loss $6,500, insurance, $1,700; third floor, new building, D. Miller & Co., tin cans, loss $5,000, insurance $2,500; fourth floor rear building, Geo. Williams & Co., job printers, loss from $15,000 to $25,000, insurance $14,500. Two story dwellings, owned by H. McCallum, occupied by C. Hoffman, loss about $500. In Williams' printing office the following property was lost: R. M. Kenedy's paper and plates $1,400; Methodist Recorder, paper $1,500; Y. Wasg, Reformed Era and Business Guide paper, plates, etc., about $800.

Messrs. Bown & Son are peculiarly unfortunate. They were turned out in 1869; have been robbed a number of times, and this last misfortune will entail great loss by the detention to their business. They have, however, with their usual energy, secured temporary quarters, and have secured the use of a machine shop and are again ready to fill all orders.

ACCIDENTS.

During the fire James Slatterly, hose man of the Eagle No. 1 fell through a sky light and was seriously injured, Michael Sloan, driver of the Eagle hose carriage, while attempting to restrain the horses that became frightened about noon, was thrown under the wheels and very dangerously hurt. It was reported that his condition was very critical, but last evening he was reported much better, and it is hoped he will recover.

The firemen, from Chief Hamill down, cannot be accorded too much praise. They had abundant opportunity to show what they could do, and suffice it to say they did all that men could do under similar circumstances. To their untiring efforts and systematic way of working must be ascribed the deliverance of the square from what at one time appeared inevitable destruction.

CONSUMPTION,

The scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

Ravenswood, W. Va.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Sir—For the last year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

Kate T. Wardner.

A son of Mr. J. H. Meseck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham Courier.

S. B. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Patrick Leonard plead guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods.

The information against Allen Tuttle for perjury was quashed on account of informality. G. McCary prosecutor.

The cases of William and Geo. Snyder, charged by James Hamlin with assault and battery, were allowed to be settled.

Annie Jacobs, charged by M. A. Ward with false pretense, was acquitted.

Charles Jones and Edward Riley were convicted of entering a building with felonious intent, John Tetley prosecutor.

Martin McAnally was convicted of larceny. Jno. Williams, Jr., prosecutor.

Jno. Boyd, charged with larceny was acquitted.

Robert McCobry, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, is on trial.

Common Pleas Nos. 1 and 2.

The argument lists are being heard in these courts.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

The case of Wm. Knock, charged with assault and battery by James M. Vandevort, was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

R. McCarthy was acquitted of maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, and the costs were divided. Charles Stratton was the prosecutor.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Jno. Hays, (colored) charged by Noah Jackson, with assault and battery was convicted. The prosecution grew out of a stabbing affray in April last. The affair occurred in an alley off Sixth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Frank Sellers, charged by Edward Richardson with felonious assault and battery, was acquitted.

George Fisher, charged by Annie Hart with seduction, fornication and bastardy, acknowledged the last count. A nolle pros was allowed on the other two counts.

George Barker and Albert Gunst were acquitted of a charge of entering a building with felonious intent.

Wiliam Johnston, charged with assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape, by Mary Shump, was acquitted.

Frank Hart, charged with false pretense, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick-Ewing and White.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Henderson vs. the Stanton-avenue commissioners—John Chislett, et. al.—was argued by Messrs. L. B. Duff and Bryant for the defense, and Judge Mellon for plaintiff. This is a case of trespass, Henderson having sued the commissioners for encroaching on his premises in the improvements.

The case of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Company vs. Young, was also argued.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Alex. M. Watson vs. the Fort Wayne Railroad, was argued by Mr. Schoyer for the defendant, and Mr. Marshall for the plaintiff. This was an action brought to recover for a house belonging to plaintiff, destroyed by fire, igniting from sparks from a locomotive on the above road. Plaintiff recovered a verdict of $1,800.

No decisions were rendered in any of the cases.

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NATION TRUST COMPANY AFFAIRS

MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO COUNCILS.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

Yesterday afternoon the Finance Committee of Councils met to consider a proposition from the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company, though their counsel Messrs. Shiras & Schoyer. The latter gentleman was on hand and after the object of the meeting had been stated by the chairman, Mr. Shipton, he offered the following proposition, prefacing it with the statement that the stockholders were positively unable to pay the indebtedness, and to push them at this time would simply be to break them up and the city not get more than fifty per cent of its claim, while if the time asked for was given and the interest thrown off, the entire principal could be secured.

First—That the bonds and mortgages now held by James Veech, trustee, should be taken in payment to the amount of their face, and that the payment of said bonds and mortgages shall be extended without interest, for one, two, three and four years from July first, 1875.

Second—That the assets in the hands of John H. Baily, Receiver, shall also be taken as payment as of the date of July 14, 1875, at a value to be fixed by appraisers to be named by the Finance Committee of the City Councils.

Third—That the balance of the entire indebtedness shall be funded without interest in bonds and mortgages at one, two, three and four years without interest. The persons giving such bonds and mortgages to be responsible only for the payment of their own obligations, and to be subrogated to the claims of creditors as against the other members of the firm, said bonds and mortgages to be made to a trustee and any of said mortgagee to have the right to anticipate payment of the obligations in whole or in any sum not less than the amount of any installment thereof.

Mr. Schoyer then proceeded to state that as a matter of legal right the city was entitled to interest on the amount of the indebtedness, but under the circumstances, it will eventually be better for the city, as these parties, who will be broken up in case they are pushed, will pay more in taxes than the interest amounts to, providing such a compromise is made as will allow them to go on with their business. In this case the city and county constitute a majority of the creditors, and as they do so the minority will be compelled to do. Besides the amount owing to the city, there are about fifty thousand dollars in judgment notes to be met. These are falling due, and will have to be met if a compromise cannot be made.

Considerable discussion followed these statements, in which it was shown that, owing to the depreciation in the value of real estate and other property, it would be impossible to realize more than fifty per cent. of the claim. Some members of the committee thought that it would be impossible to get even half value for the property if sold at Sheriff's sale owing to the strong sympathy of the masses with the sufferers. No one but a heartless cormorant could be found who would buy the property and thereby throw these hard working people out of the home they had long labored and strived to obtain. The proposition made by Mr. Schoyer contained a proviso that the interest already accrued should be dropped. This feature did not seem to take well with the committee, and the following proposition was adopted in its stead by a vote of eleven to six:

Resolved, That the Committee recommend that Councils authorize a composition with the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company on she following basis, provided the same is accepted by a sufficient number of the company:

First, That the creditors take the mortgages now in the hands of Hon. James Veech at their par value, and extend the time of payment of the balance due on them for one, two, three and four years from this date.

Second—That they take the cash in the hands of the Receiver and the mortgage in the real estate formerly owned by the Nation Trust Company, at its par value, in part payment of the indebtedness of the Company.

Third—That the individual stockholders give their individual bond, satisfactorily secured by first mortgages on real estate, in such amounts as shall be hereafter agreed on, but amounting in the aggregate, with the mortgages and assets mentioned in the first and second paragraph, to the whole amount of the claims of the creditor, including interest to date of composition. Said bonds and mortgages shall be payable in annual installments with interest from date.

Fourth—Upon receiving the securities above mentioned the creditors will release the stockholders, giving said securities, for all joint liabilities.

This proposition will be submitted to Councils at the next meeting for action. The majority of the committee seemed to think the city would get more money by this plan than any other yet proposed, while at the same time it would save a great many innocent stockholders from bankruptcy.

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[Correspondence Weekly Post.]

NEBRASKA.

SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED—THE TIMBER QUESTION—FENCING—GRASSHOPPERS—PRAIRIE—DROUTHS—HEALTH—AND SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES—POSITION—RAILROADS—SCHOOLS—ROADS—THE SUMMING UP.

NORTH PLATTE, June 15th, 1875.

THE OBJECTIONS TO NEBRASKA.

In my last I gave a very brief statement of the quality of the various counties on the line of the Union Pacific Road. In this I propose to notice quite as briefly the objections that are urged against the State. The first and the most common is

THE ABSENCE OF TIMBER.

This objection cannot be said to apply to Nebraska, for the State has timber, and a great deal of it, and what there is, is placed just where it is needed, and not where it ought not to be. The timber is on the streams, and while there is not enough for all uses, there is enough for fuel. Nebraska needs but little timber.

FENCING IS UNKNOWN.

and so all the need for timber is for fuel and building. Building lumber is brought into the State at a very low rate; and for fuel, they have coal at a cheaper rate than wood in the older States. And besides, in ten years there can be grown timber big enough for all the fencing and mending that is needed. Fuel can be grown in five years in abundance. Now take the man who goes to "treeless Nebraska," and compare his situation with his who goes into the forest. The forest man has wood, but that is all. He has to chop, clear, burn, and grub, and then he is an old man before the stumps are gone sufficiently to make a decent farm. The Nebraska settler has his land all cleared. All he has to do is to put in the plow, and he takes off a crop the first year.

GRASSHOPPERS.

This is the most senseless of all the cries against the State. Nebraska has been afflicted with grasshoppers grievously, and may be again. But what country has not had them, or some trouble equally severe. Ohio, has had weevil, the Hessian fly, and the potato bug. Wisconsin has the cutworm and clinch-bug, and at regular intervals every section has its pests. The grasshopper is going east; this year it is in Missouri—and Illinois and Indiana may get a visitation. Probably Nebraska will not be visited by them for twenty years. They never do damage the second year, and do not come regularly anywhere oftener than once in seven years. Nebraska, in respect to these pests of the farmer, has the cleanest record of any section of the Union. The grasshopper raid produced the first failure of crops in that State in eighteen years.

A FLAT PRAIRIE COUNTRY.

It is not a flat country—on the contrary, I know of no section that possesses the same diversity of landscape. It is a succession of beautiful valleys, with magnificent streams coursing through them, rising by regular branches to boundless plains. You can go so high up near Columbus, that your eye will take in fifty miles of country at a glance. And this high land is just as good as the bottoms, and always will be.

DROUTHS.

The State has less of this trouble than any of the agricultural States. The mean annual fall is less than in Illinois, but during the months of April, May, June, July, August, and September, when rain is needed for crops, it exceeds Illinois. Crops have never been a total failure from drouth for eighteen years, and only once a partial failure in that time.

HEALTHY.

It is a very healthy State. There is pure water, delightful air, and perfect natural drainage. Fever and ague is unknown, consumptives improve rapidly, and the fiercer fevers are very rare. People will yet go to Nebraska for health.

SOME OF ITS ADVANTAGES.

In answering the objections sometimes urged by those ignorant of the State, I have stated some of its advantages, but by no means all. To begin with, its

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

is in its favor. It lies midway between the two oceans, and in the centre north and south. The tide of travel and trade from one ocean to the other must always roll over it, and pay tribute to it. Convenient to the grain-consuming cities of the east, it has the vast mining population of the west at its very doors. It has two markets to supply, and the farmer is always certain of quick markets and good prices. Then

ITS RAILROAD IS BUILT AND PAID FOR.

The Union Pacific, the great railroad of the world, and over which the whole world passes—runs through the entire State from east to west, and affords a certain, safe, and, all things considered, cheap outlet for the products of the State. The road has made ample and liberal provisions for doing the business of the State promptly, economically and well. Its stations are numerous, and so placed as to save the people all that is possible in the way of hauling, and its employees are under the strictest rules as regards accommodation and celerity of work. No road in the country is better managed. And it is all paid for. There are no bonds on which interest is to be paid by taxation, making a mortgage on every man's farm and labor—there are no town or county bonds to be faced—the road is clear and clean. The Iowa and Wisconsin farmer will appreciate this.

SCHOOLS

cost the settler nothing, for a certain portion of the public lands were originally set apart for school purposes, which endowment not only builds school-houses, but maintains them after they are built. No State has better schools or more of them.

ROADS.

The soil of the State precludes the possibility of bad roads or expensive ones. The roads are good the year round, and require no especial expense to make or keep them in repair.

TO SUM IT ALL UP,

the settler in Nebraska can get the best lands on the continent for any price he chooses, from nothing up to $10 per acre, in the healthiest climate on the continent, with his roads, school-houses, and railroads all built, and everything ready to his hand. And these same lands ten years hence will be worth from $30 to $60 per acre.

In a series of short letters like these I cannot say all that I would or ought. But those desiring reliable information about Nebraska, will do well to send to O. F. Davis, Esq., Omaha, Nebraska, for a copy of the Pioneer, an illustrated paper that is full of information concerning the government and railroad lands in that State. It contains maps of the lands, and full information, in detail, as to how to get to them, and how to get them, what is needed and will do well in the State, with a vast amount of other information. Copies of the Pioneer will be sent postage paid, free to any address. It will amply repay a perusal.

P.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	117¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	126
Five-Twenties, 1862	118
Five-Twenties, 1864	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	122¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	123¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	125⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	121⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	124⅞
Ten-Forties	117¾
Ten-Forties (coupons)	119⅛
Currency Sixes	122⅞
New Five Per Cents	117¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	73⅛
Adams Express	99⅛
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	79⅛
American Express	56
United States Express	46
Pacific Mail	38⅝
New York Central	102⅞
Erie	13⅛
Harlem	130
Michigan Central	66
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	73⅛
Illinois Central	101⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90⅝
Northwestern	38
Northwestern preferred	49
Rock Island	102⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	54
Toledo and Wabash	7⅛
Fort Wayne	99
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛
C. C. and I. C.	4

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 23.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	126
Five-Twenties, 1862	118
Five-Twenties, 1864	118⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	122⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	123⅞
Five-Twenties, 1867	125⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	124⅞
New Fives	118⅝
Ten-Forties	118⅝
Currency Sixes	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	487½
Missouri	103
Tennessee, old	47
Tennessee, new	46⅝
Virginia, new	[illegible]
Virginia, old	38
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	11

STOCKS.

Canton	62¾
Western Union Telegraph	73⅛
Quick Silver	16⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co.	23
Adams Express	99⅛
Fargo	78
American Express	56
United States Express	45
Pacific Mail	39⅜
New York Central	102⅞
Erie	13⅛
Erie preferred	19⅛
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	132
Michigan Central	66⅛
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	90⅝
Northwestern common	38⅜
Northwestern preferred	49¾
Rock Island	102⅞
New Jersey Central	110
St. Paul	33
St. Paul preferred	54⅝
Toledo and Wabash	7
Toledo and Wabash preferred	15
Fort Wayne	97⅛
Terre Haute	4
Terre Haute preferred	19
Chicago and Alton	103
Chicago and Alton preferred	107
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	49
Burlington and Quincy	113
Lake Shore	61⅝
Panama	[illegible]
Illinois Central	101⅛
Union Pacific	73⅛
Central Pacific	106⅛
Union	[illegible]
Delaware & Lackawana	[illegible]

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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 24, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade opened with a moderate business, but with no special activity. Commercial circles are steadily settling down into the summer quiet and no marked degree of activity is looked for until the opening of the fall trade. The policy pursued by retailers, however, of buying only for immediate purposes and keeing small stocks renders the movement more steady than is generally the case, as they are compelled by the wants of the trade to re-enter the market from time to time. The flour market is very active and firm; the leading houses are well supplied and are doing a good business, and, as a general thing, are well pleased with the situation. Country produce is moving freely in lines of fresh produce, fruits and vegetables. Provisions were tolerably active and a shade firmer towards the close; the fact is smoked meats are about as low as could be reasonably expected. Apples—The market contains a limited supply; the demand was light and so were the sales, the only inquiry being for the very best grades. Cheese—The supply exceeds the demand; the prices are weak and tending downward. Fresh fruits are plenty and can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,490	Apples, bbls	21
Butter, pks	40	Oats, bushels	2,328
Bacon, tcs	95	Wheat, bbls	1,440
Corn, bush	400	Potatoes, bush	2,587

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The receipts continue very light, but still the demand was a moderate one; in fact we have seldom noticed less inclination to operate; the extreme rates for the various kinds are $3@5 per barrel; for the former there is but little inquiry.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand was a moderate one, dealers confining their purchases to lots merely sufficient to meet their current wants; prices range from 45@55c per gallon.

ASHES—Dealers report a quiet market; the current rates are: Soda ash, common 3½c; refined 4¼c; potash 7½@8c; nitrate soda 4c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c.

ALES—Are in moderate demand; the card rates being fully sustained we quote as follows: India ale $10 00@11 00 per barrel; porter $9@10; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale unchanged.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote the former at $2 50@2 60 per gallon; the latter at $1 20@1 22 per gallon.

BROOMS—The card rates are as follows: No 2 $2 50 per dozen; No 3 $2 75; No 4 $3 25; No 5 $3 75; No 6 $4; patent ferules $5; No 5 carpet $4 75; the usual discount for round lots.

BEESWAX—In fair demand; for shipment 30c; in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

BEANS—The demand is light, being confined to small lots; prices are well maintained; we quote prime navy at $1 90@2 00 per bushel; good to medium $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—The market continues dull and weak; receivers appear disposed to be free sellers and keep their supplies sold up pretty closely and very often a slight concession is allowed rather than risk losing a sale. The following are about the ruling figures: fancy 18@20c; good to prime 15@18c; fair to good 12@14c; common to fair 8@10c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply was equal to the demand. The card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—In good supply; Penn mill 2 bushel 33c; 2 half bushel do 38c; 3 do 45c.

CHEESE—The market continues rather quiet with a moderately steady movement; values are easy and in transactions on round lots our quotations would be shaded somewhat. We quote: Ohio factory 9½@10c; New York goshen 11@12c; sweitzer 16@17c.

COKE—Trade is reported active at this time with light stocks on hand; we quote: Connellsvile at $2 75@3 per ton delivered on cars here.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7 50@8 00 per case.

CIDER—We continue to quote prime sweet cider at $8@10 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—The season is nearly over and the demand is light; apples at 7@8½c per lb; peaches, 10½@11c per lb.

EGGS—Are firm at 19@20c per dozen.

FLOUR—The demand continues active; the jobbing prices of the leading houses are as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7@7 50; Wisconsin, $6; Minnesota, $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour, $6 50. Graham flour, $6 25@6 75. Corn meal $3 75 per bbl; oat meal $8 50@9 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Coffee is reported firm here and in the East. Sugars are in good demand. The following are the current rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24½c; choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c; Java 33c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 25c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb pkgs; Bi-carb 7c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10⅜c; do extra C, 10¼c; extra C, yellow 9⅞c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; New Orleans 8⅛@9⅛c; cut loaf 12½c; Crushed 11½c; powdered 11½c; granulated 11½c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl, 5¼c; silver gloss, 9⅛c; corn 10½c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $2 75 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 9c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap per box $4 50; Babbit's Best $7 per box; Babbit's New York City 9½c per lb; German mottled, 7c.

GRAIN—The market was very quiet; the rates have undergone no change, nothing of special notice; the market contains a moderate supply notwithstanding light receipts; we quote as follows: Choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do $1 35@1 40; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 30@1 33; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 28@1 30. Spring wheat is firmer; No 1 Chicago is ruling at $1 27@1 30; No 2 $1 17@1 20. Corn—the market may be termed a dull one without any perceptible change in prices; we quote as follows; shelled at 77@78c per bushel for yellow; 76@77c for high mixed; 75@76c for low mixed and white; we quote ear at 75@77c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. Oats were also very quiet with no transactions reported; we quote at 69c for prime white; 68@69c for Pennsylvania white and western mixed; 66@67c for mixed. Rye continues nominal with an occasional sale at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Barley nominal; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly.

HOMINY—Steady; with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The market was less active; holders were more anxious to sell; baled ranged from $20@23 per ton as per quality and condition.

POTATOES—The market for old was steady but was scarcely so firm as noted in our last; we quote peach blows from the store at $1 00@1 04; peerless at 90c@$1; sales on the track were made at 90@92c; peerless 80@85c.

POULTRY—Firm; we quote live chickens by the coop at 60@70c per pair. The receipts were light.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—There is a continued good demand at the decline we have before noted. The present ranges of prices are—Hams 13¼@13½c; shoulders 9¾@10⅛c; canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon 13½c; do canvassed 13⅛c; dried beef 15@15½c; beef tongues $6 50 per dozen. Ham sausage 10c; rib sides 13c; clear 13⅞c. Lard—The market is easy; we quote prime leaf tierces 14c; in half bbls 14½c; in buckets 16c; in 3 lb caddies 17½c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 18c; in 5 lb do 17⅛c; in 6 lb do 17½c. Mess pork $21 50 per barrel.

TALLOW—Sales were made at 8⅛c for choice; 8c for medium.

SALT—We quote from first hands at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

SEEDS—There is scarcely anything doing; prices are too unsettled to quote.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS.

The advance so long expected has become a reality. The negotiations that have been pending for some time have closed, and, as usual, the railroads have come out ahead, a thing that nobody doubted. It was altogether a matter of time. We give the rates past and present:

FORMER RATES.

	Per cwt.
To New York	20 c
To Philadelphia	17½c
To Baltimore	17½c

PRESENT RATES.

To New York	29 c
To Philadelphia	24 c
To Baltimore	24 c

CATTLE.

The quantity of cattle for sale on our market this week was about 50 cars more than last week. The supply being so good, buyers had an opportunity of bearing prices down, and fully 25c per cwt. was taken off of last week's prices. The largest increase in the run was in common natives and through Texans. The latter are a drag in the market and are hardly bringing enough here to pay for shipping through. Good wintered Texans and Cherokee cattle are sought after by the butcher trade and find ready sale, but at a little lower figures than natives of the same weight.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra beeves, graded steers, averaging from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice beeves, smooth and well fattened, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6 87@7 00
Choice beeves, fine formed and fat, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	6 50@6 75
Butchers' stock and medium grades	5 75@6 25
Through Texans	3 25@4 00
Calves	4 50@5 00

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs were light and the demand good for extra Philadelphia and light York grades. Prices advanced a little on all kind, the heaviest advance being on the best hogs. The pens were all cleaned out and prospects look fair for next week at the following quotations:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$8 00
Fair to good	7 75@7 85
Light Yorkers	7 40@7 50
Heavy Yorkers	7 20@7 40
Baltimore	7 25@7 50

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep on the market—not quite so heavy as last week, and the demand was good, so that shippers were enabled to raise the market about ¼c. The market closed at the following figures:

PRICES.

Good to extra 100 to 105 lbs	$5 37@5 50
Fair to good 80 to 90 lbs	4 75@5 10
Common 70 to 80 lbs	4 25@4 50

The arrivals were 307 cars through cattle and 146 cars market cattle, 156 cars hogs and 95 cars sheep. Cattle sales, 2,279 head.

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PARIS, June 23.—Rentes 64 francs 32½ centimes.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, June 24, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market this week contained an abundant supply, the offerings being the largest we have had for a long time, exceeding in the aggregate 750 head, the largest portion being from Chicago and Ohio, with the balance driven in from the surrounding counties. The quality, taken as a whole, was below the average, as the increase consisted principally of the common grades. In regard to prices we have no special change to note, while the better grades held their own. Lower figures was the rule not the exception for the medium and common grades, also grassers, of which there was an increased supply, and were lower. The Chicago cattle were the best offered. Many of the holders complained of losing money. Butchers are still talking of hard times and restricted sales of fresh meat, as will be seen by quotations; the rates were:

PRICES.

Good to extra corn-fed cattle	$7 00@7 75
Grass bulls from Butler county	3 50@4 50
Cherokees	4 00@5 50
Fair to medium	4 00@6 00
Scalawags	3 75@4 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was largely in excess of the demand, reaching in the aggregate 950 head. The market was a slow one. It was with considerable difficulty that last week's prices could be obtained. Many dealers complained of not doing so well as last week. So far as we could ascertain prices ruled about the same as last week. We quote as follows: Prime to extra sheep, $5@5 50 per cwt.; medium to good, $4@4 50; common, $2@2 50 per head as per quality and condition. Lambs were in large supply; prices ranged from $2@4 50 per head.

HOGS.

The supply on sale was small, although fully up to the demand. The demand at this season of the year is always limited. The tendency is to lower prices; we quote in a retail way at $7@8 per cwt. for common to prime.

FRESH COWS.

Were in fair supply and the market was very generally reported dull, especially for the common and medium grades; there is no difficulty in obtaining a fair price for good milkers. Quotable all the way from $35 to $75, as to quality.

VEAL CALVES.

The market continues to be well supplied, and is reported slow at the decline noted in our last report; we continue to quote at $5@6.

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PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, June 24, 1875.

REMARKS—The petroleum market was unchanged and no events took place to disturb the rather monotonous quiet which has settled down over the crude and refined markets daring the past two weeks. The Refiners' Association and the new pipe connections with the oil regions were fully discussed, without, however, evolving any new points.

CRUDE.

The market is quiet but very firm. We quote United at wells at $1 08¾@1 10; Union do $1 05@1 07½; Karns, Relief and Grant do $1 00@1 02½; immediate shipment f. o. b. on cars at $1 32½@1 35. Sales at Parker's are reported at 30,500 bbls and at other points in the oil regions 1,200 bbls.

REFINED.

The refined market continues quiet but firm, as, although the demand for export is slack, refiners are not anxious to sell at quotations, and consequently offerings were light. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10¼@11¾c; on the Pennsylvania Railroad 9¾@10c.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 12⅝c for prompt delivery and 12¾c for early July.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined is quoted at 12⅝c for spot and 12⅝@12¾c for first half of July.

BALTIMORE.

Refined rules at 12⅝c for spot and early July delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is weak and lower; we quote at $1 20@1 30 for city make and $1 05@1 15 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The Herald says: This was a very dull day in the crude petroleum markets of the regions. United opened at $1 10 and closed at $1 08¾; immediate shipment alse underwent a decline, opening at $1 35 and closed at $1 32½. Upper road was dull and drooping at $1 33¾.

Following were the sales:

UPPER ROAD.

800 bbls spot	1 33¾

OIL CITY.

500 bbls spot	1 33¾

UNITED AT WELLS.

3,000 bbls spot	1 10
5,500 bbls spot	1 09½
8,500 bbls spot	1 08¾

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

4,000 bbls spot	1 35
2,000 bbls spot	1 33¾
2,500 bbls spot	1 36¼
5,000 bbls spot	1 32½

NEW YORK, June 23.—Closing of the 22d: Petroleum—Shippers are doing very little yet; offerings are not urgent and prices have not varied; sales are 500 barrels refined, July 1st to 8th delivery, at 12 9 16c; also sales of 400 barrels refined, July 1st to 10th, at 12⅝c, and 2,500 barrels do in Baltimore at 12 9 16; the closing prices are as follows: Crude in bulk is quoted at 6¼c for prompt delivery and 6¼@6⅜c for July; do in shipping order 9⅜@9½c; refined at 12¼@12⅝c for prompt and 12⅝@12¾c July 15th; cases 17½@19c; naphtha 8⅛c; for Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 12¼@12⅝c for spot and 12⅝c for July 15th; at Baltimore refined is quoted at 12⅝c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¼@12⅝c; crude 5¼c; cases 18c; no sales; futures, none offering.

PARKERS, June 23.—Market quiet and firm; United $1 08¾ bid; $1 10 asked; immediate shipment $1 32½ bid; $1 35 asked.

TIDIOUTE, June 23.—Market dull; $1 32½ bid; $1 35 asked.

ROUSEVILLE, June 23.—Market quiet but holders steady at $1 32½@1 35.

OIL CITY, June 23.—Market quiet at $1 35@1 37½.

TITUSVILLE, June 25.—Market quiet and little weaker; quoted at $1 33¾@1 35.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 23—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜; for account, 93 7-16; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do 67, 106½; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103½; New York Central 93; Erie 11¾; preferred 22.

Tallow 60s.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—5-20s '62, 98⅜f.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Cotton was steady; middling upland 7 7-16d; Orleans 7⅝d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 7,200 bales American. Flour—extra State western 22s. Wheat—No 2 to No 1 spring 8s 3d@8s 10d. Corn 32s 6d. Pork—western 73s 6d; eastern 82s 6d. Bacon, c. c. 48s 6d; s. c. m. 52s. Beef 72s 6d. Lard 57s. Tallow 41s. Cheese 58s. Refined Petroleum 9c; spirits do 7½s.

ANTWERP July 23.—Refined Petroleum 26½d.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton firm at 15⅜@15½c; futures closed firm; sales 25,200 bales; June at 15 1-16@15 1-8c; July 15 3-32c; August 15 1-4@15 9-32c; September 15 1-8@15 5-32c; October 14 13-16@14 27-32c; November 14 11-16@14 23-32c; December 14 11-16@14¾c; January 14⅞@14 26-32c; February 15 1-16@15 3-32c. Flour active; receipts 5,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@4 80; common to good $5 20@5 25; good to choice $5 15@5 65; white wheat extra $5 80@6 30; extra Ohio $5 25@7; St. Louis $5 35@8 60. Rye flour steady at $4 25@4 50. Corn meal quiet at $3 85@4 20. Wheat unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1 20@1 22; No 1 Minnesota $1 22; No 2 Chicago $1 12½; No 2 Northwest $1 12½@1 13; No 2 Milwaukee $1 16@1 18; winter red western $1 35; amber $1 35@1 36. Rye quiet at 90c@$1. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and steady. Corn dull; mixed western steamer 81@82½c; do sail 83@83½c. Oats unsettled; mixed western at 62@65c; white 64@68c. Hay steady 65@70c. Coffee steady at 16@18¾c. Sugar very dull; fair to good refining at 7⅞@8¼c; prime 8⅝c. Molasses dull. Rice steady and in fair demand at 8½c. Petroleum steady; refined at 12½c; crude at 6⅛@6¼c. Rosin quiet at $1 75. Turpentine quiet at 31½@32c. Pork firmer at $16 85@20 00. Beef dull. Cut meats quiet. Pickled hams 12¼c; middles quiet; long clear western 11½c; city 11½; short do 12c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13⅛c. Butter firm; western 15@24c. Cheese firm at 5@32¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 20.

Dry Goods.

Business continues quiet with cotton goods and print commission houses. Shirts and drawers were more active and orders are received by agents for fancy wool hosiery. Cotton flannels in better demand. Fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings in fair request. Five hundred pieces of black German doeskins sold at auction to-day at fair prices. Dress goods and shawls quiet.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Seeds steady with light demand. Flour dull; decline 12½; superfine $3 75@4 00; extra $4 37½@4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 12½@6 15; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do. $5 87½@6 00; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat quiet with a moderate supply; red $1 30@1 33; amber $1 34@1 35; white $1 42. Rye $1 05. Corn slow; yellow and mixed 80c. Oats unsettled; white 66@67c; mixed 63c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $20 50@21 00; smoked hams 13½@14c; pickled hams 11½@12c. Lard 13¾@14½c. Whisky $1 21, Western iron bound. Butter steady; New York extra 25@27c; firsts 23@24c; western extra 22@23c; do. firsts 18@21c; rolls extra 14@16c. Cheese firm; western fine 10½@11½c; prime 9¼@10c. Eggs firm; Western fresh 21c; good 19@20c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 01; No 2, 97c spot; 96½c@97⅛c seller July; 99c seller August; No 3 95c; rejected 86c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 68⅜c bid spot; 68⅜c bid seller July; 69⅜c bid seller August; rejected 66c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 51⅜c, has sold at 50½c spot; 50c bid seller July; 39½c bid seller August; rejected 49c. Rye dull; No 1 90c. Barley—dull and lower; No. 2 $1 25 spot 99c@$1 00 seller September. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork is active and higher at $19 10 spot; $19 05 seller July; $19 50 seller August; $19 45 seller September. Lard steady and in moderate demand at $13 spot; $13 17½@13 20 seller August; $13 37½ seller September. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 7½c, short rib middles 11½c; short clear 11½c. Whisky quiet at $1 16.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Flour very quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 western red $1 29@1 30; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1 16. Other grades unchanged. Corn—western quiet; western mixed 80c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Hay easier; Penna., Maryland $18@27. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork nominal at $19 50@20. Bulk meats shoulders 8⅜@8⅝c; clear rib sides 11½c. Bacon shoulders 9½c, clear rib sides 12⅝c. Hams quiet at $14@14 50. Lard dull and heavy; refined 14¾@15c. Butter dull; western extras 20@22c; firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominal; crude 5⅞@6c; refined 12¼@12⅝c. Coffee quiet but firm; rio cargoes 16@18¾c; jobbing 18½@19½c. Whisky firm at $1 19@1 20.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 27; extra white Michigan $1 26½; amber Michigan $1 22¾@1 23; No 2 red $1 22½@1 22¾; seller July $1 23½. Corn active, but 1@2c lower; high mixed, cash and seller June 72c; seller July 75¾c; seller August 74½@74¾c; seller September 76½c; low mixed 70½c; no grade 69c; damaged 60c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 and Michigan 55c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Cotton steady at 14⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 20@1 27. Corn dull at 69@71. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye dull and nominal. Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 16c. Butter and cheese, demand fair and market firm. Provisions easier. Pork sold at $19 spot. Lard nominal at 12⅞@13c; summer sold at 12@12¼c; kettle in fair demand at 13½c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 8⅛c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 11⅛c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 9½, 12⅞@12⅝c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 14. Hogs steady and in moderate demand; range at $6 50@7 10; mostly at $6 65@6 85.

Wool.

BOSTON, June 23.—Wool unchanged; demand steady but moderate; the only grades wanted in the interior are medium fleeces and combing and delaine fleeces but manufacturers are not now so anxious to secure them as a few weeks ago. Supplies of all kinds are near at hand. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 50@56c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 47@50c; unwashed, combing and delaine, including new Kentucky 43@47c; superfine and extra pulled wools quiet at 35@57c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—Cotton unchanged. Flour nominal at $4 75@7 25. Wheat dull at $1 33. Corn dull at 65c. Oats dull at 55½c. Rye lower at $1 03. Whisky steady at $1 18. Pork firmer at $19 75. Dry salt more doing at 8@11½@11⅝. Bacon quiet. Lard lower at 12c. Hogs steady; shippers, $6 25@6 50; butchers, $6 75@7 10. Cattle weak; fair to good Texans, $6 15@6 50; common to medium, $2 00@2 50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Cotton steady at 14⅜c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 10@1 15. Corn dull at 72@75c. Rye nominal at $1 10. Oats nominal 64@67c. Pork at $19 50@20. Bulk meats at 8⅜, 11½@12c. Bacon 9⅜, 9⅞, 12⅜@13c; S. C. hams 13¼@13⅝c. Lard—tierces 14⅜@15c; kegs 15¼@15⅜c. Whisky $1 14.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 12⅝@13⅜c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20@1 25. Corn steady at 88c. Oats steady at 75c. Lard 15c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12@12½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; sides 13¼@13⅝c; sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whiskey—demand fair and market firm at $1 20.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 23.—Flour steady at $3 75@6 25. Wheat steady at $1 12@1 15; amber $1 15@1 20; white $1 20@1 25. Corn steady; ear 65c; shelled 68@70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; mixed 63c; white 64c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Flour very nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 04; No. 2 $1 00½. Oats dull; No 2 in store 58c. Corn nominally lower; No 2 mixed in store 65½@66c. Rye steady; No 1 in store 95c. Barley quiet and steady; No 2 $1 20@1 25 according to location.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Wheat lower; No. 1 red $1 23; No. 2 do. $1 18. Corn unchanged. Oats dull and lower; No 1 State 62c; No 2 60c; white 63c. Petroleum quiet; S. W. car lots 10c; Ohio State test 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

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WINES AND LIQUORS.

	Per gal	
Common rectified Whisky	$1 22@1 25	
Proof rectified	1 25@1 30	
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50	
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00	
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50	
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25	
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00	
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25	
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 50	
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00	
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 70	
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50	
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine	1 50@1 75	
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50	
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75	
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75	
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00	
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00	
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 50	
	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 22@1 24	

DIED.

ROBERTS—On Wednesday morning, June 23, at 4 o'clock, LUCY W., daughter of Mrs. J. and the late Hugh Roberts, of Chartiers township.

WILKINS—Tuesday, June 22, EDMUND J., youngest son of E. J. and E. A. Wilkins, aged two years, three months and twenty-two days.

PHILLIPS—Friday morning, June 18, at 1½ o'clock, SUSY R. PHILLIPS, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Phillips.

GROETZINGER—Friday morning, June 18, at 5½ o'clock, GEORGE ROBERT, youngest son of Julius and Lizzie Groetzinger, aged fourteen months and eighteen days.

DUVALL—Thursday evening, June 17, at 6:30 o'clock, REBECCA DUVALL, in the eighty-third year of her age.

RONEY—Saturday, June 19, JOHN, son of Hugh and Margaret Roney, aged ten years.

SWEITZER—Sunday afternoon, June 20, at fifteen minutes before 3 o'clock, CHARLIE WALTHER, infant son of Timothy and Mary Sweitzer, aged four months.

REA—Sunday, June 20, MARY E. REA, daughter of Wm. Rea.

McDEVITT—Saturday morning, June 19, 1875, JOHN McDEVITT, aged sixty-seven years.

McDONALD—On Saturday, June 19, 1875, at 4 o'clock P. M., in Sewickley, MARY ANN McDONALD, wife of J. Sharp McDonald, and daughter of Capt. John Dippold, in the thirty-third year of her age.

HILLERICH—Monday, June 21, ANNA MARIA, wife of Wm. Hillerich, aged sixty-four years.

Health is Capital.

Who can doubt it? Do we not every day see the vigorous and clear-headed pushing on to fortune and the feeble and brain-befogged tarrying by the way? Health gives energy, vim. What a healthy mind conceives, a healthy body is prompt to execute. Difficulties which deter the invalid altogether, the vigorous man surmounts at a bound. If we would be successful, let us first be healthy. The initial step to be taken toward arriving at that condition, is to rally the failing energies of the system. As a renovant of decaying vital power, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be justly recommended in preference to all other tonics, since its superiority as an invigorant is the subject of daily demonstration. But it is far more than a simple recuperant of physical strength; it is a prompt remedy for bodily irregularities, particularly of the stomach, bowels and liver, and a reliable preventive of maladies begotten of miasma, impure water, exposure and exhaustion, the bad effects of which it invariably counteracts.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

E. F. KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED BITTER WINE OF IRON will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhoea, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Take no other. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. KUNKEL, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM

entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle. Is never fails.

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